The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 116 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd	May	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru ...	V. Nakano ..	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.
Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	.. 7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	.. 7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta* ..	.. 5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	.. 9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	.. 6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	6s3	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 17th May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., & C.M.
"LHASA"	2,184,	Friday 21st May		†Direct.

¶ Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA", 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 21st May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 20th May calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450. Steamer carries a Surgeon but no stewardess.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "UMTA" 5 422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA" 6019 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,278
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars; and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Frokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151,

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

PRIZE—Bombay Perfumery Mart's Memo No. 525, has won Prize of Rs. 15, this month 15-5-15, No. 47, Hornby Road, Fort. 716

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate, Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and chase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
40, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED ENERGETIC PARSI CLERKS conversant with office routine work. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to K. C. MODY, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 709

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Shahdara (near Lahore). Pay according to qualifications. Only those capable of giving full and proper production on mules and ring frames need apply to:—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
656.

WANTED a highly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Patiala State.
Pay from Rs. 1,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.
None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has not had considerable experience No application will be entertained after 31st May, 1915.
Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE JUDICIAL SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala. 185

WANTED—An L. C. E. with experience of at least three years, for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER in the Ahmedabad Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 120 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 15 (Conveyance allowance). Person selected will be on probation for one year and will have to bind himself to serve the Municipality for 3 years after confirmation. Candidates should apply stating their age, with copies of testimonials before 31st May 1915, to
J. MONTEATH,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the city of Ahmedabad.
Municipal-Office, Ahmedabad,
14th May, 1915.
717

WANTED.

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 30 rising to 40 Apply to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Chhota Udepur. 189

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS require an European with some experience or from School to assist. Apply to Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 690

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED a GRADUATE to serve as a TEACHER, in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwa. Apply sharp stating qualifications, salary expected etc. to
J. B. MADAN, I.C.S.,
Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri.

WANTED two graduates specialised in Science and History. Christians preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL, C. M S. High School, Jubbulpore C. P. 190.

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once a Ward Sister, English qualification preferred.
Pay Rs. 85 rising to Rs. 100 and board and uniform allowances.—Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES, King George's Hospital, Lucknow. 186

WANTED—ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Standard V. To commence duty on June 7th salary according to qualifications. Non resident. Apply by letter only to HEAD MASTER.
Indo-British Institution,
Bombay
712

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED by the 1st August, 1915, for the Dredger "Pentland" at Negapatam, 52 tons, 85 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER with 1st Class Board of Trade's Certificate. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, inclusive terms.
For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 181

WANTED—Immediately (1) EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, Hardware and Border Lines, (2) SALESMAN for Wine, Spirit and Provision lines, (3) SHORTHAND TYPIST, (4) TYPIST and DESPATCHER (5) SENIOR EXPORT CLERK with knowledge of business and accounts, (6) COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANIC, who must be able to drive also, (7) MARINE ENGINEER, (8) SCHOOL MISTRESS, preferably having experience of European Girls' Schools. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One STEAM LORRY of 5 ton in running order. Rs. 2,500 or near offer wanted. Apply to Box No. 351 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 676

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 184

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET with immediate possession two airy commodious Bungalows in Mazagon facing West. Healthy and convenient situation. Suitable for large family or chummery. Compound 4500 sq. yds. suitable for building cottages, or chawls or godowns. Apply to Box No. 343 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 643

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—We beg to inform the public specially European and Parsee ladies that as we are closing our business from 1st of June, we are selling off the stock-in-trade 25 per cent. discount. So we request our Bombay and up-country customers to pounce upon the last opportunity afforded to them.
MADAME STANLEY HUMPHREY & CO.,
Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS
828 House Agents.

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY 14th June, 1915.

The courses of instructions are 1 Mechanical Engineering 2 Electrical Engineering, 3 Textile Manufacture, 4 Technical Chemistry including special training in Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation etc. (b) The manufacture of Soaps and Candles, (c) The manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) Foods and drugs analysis (e) Textile and Tinctorial chemistry, and 5 Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the result of the annual examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday June 5th, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on the 9th June 1915, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition, A short essay.
(b) Drawing, Copying from the Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic, as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra, as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science, Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

1 Mechanical Engineering, 30
2 Electrical Engineering, 30.
3 Textile Manufacture, 30.
4 Technical Chemistry, 20.
5 Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing, 20.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V. P. P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
648 Honorary Secretary.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41ST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasuries.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 5th, to MONDAY, the 17th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 17th May, 1915.
699

THE ASSUR YEERJI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth (ad-interim) Dividend of Rupees Fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 17th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th idem.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th to 17th instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents,
The Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd.
Bombay, 30th April, 1915. 593

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOSAN MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, and Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CALL OPPOSITION MEETING.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Bank in Liquidation, are requested to be present at the Meeting to be held at the "Share Brokers Hall" at the Share Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to oppose the levying of further calls from the share-holders at this stage as notified by the Official Liquidator in Local Papers.

It is the opinion of some experts that if long continued fraud in the management of the Bank be proved, we the share-holders would not be liable to pay the calls and, therefore, it is in the interest of all the share-holders of Bombay and Mofussil to attend the Meeting on the day and to co-operate in the movement to make a strong opposition in the High Court on the 19th June.

(Sd.) Shivlal Motilal.
(Sd.) Hoosseinbhai Ahmedbhai.
(Sd.) S. N. Pochkhanawala.
(Sd.) Hanshraj Pragji.
(Sd.) C. I. Parekh.
(Sd.) G. N. Desai.
(Sd.) Hirji Khetsey.
(Sd.) Haridass Jivraj
(Sd.) A. Hoosseni.
(Sd.) Dwarkadass Gordhandass.
(Sd.) Balubhai Khandass.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1915-1916.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1915, for the supply of 12,000 barrels of Portland Cement delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as required during the official year ending 31st March 1916.

2. The cement to be in accordance with British standard specification, and tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Fergusson Road,
Bombay, 20th April, 1915. 443

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Provisions, books, combs, woollen piece-goods, (blue serge), raw cotton, wire nails, watch chains, cotton thread, ironware, elastics, hair clippers, mirrors, haberdashery, half woollen jackets, mouth harmonicas, cotton laces, paper, cotton blankets, hooka shells, raisins, and rose flowers, iron anchor, washers, cement, cotton and woollen coatings, 10 bales gunnies, 3 bales Persian carpets and skin (astrakhan), 5 cases cotton velvets, Millet and rice, 6 cases cotton trouserings, 8 cases Italian piece-goods, 3 cases cotton piece-goods (khaki), and various other articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).
34 cases champagne.
Ex. Prize Ships.
5 cases beer, 814 bottles wines and spirits.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1915.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure headache gone in a few minutes.
C 5.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RATION ARTICLES, ETC., AT NOS. 8 AND 12 SHEDS, ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY the 17th day of May, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), (punctually) sell by Public Auction at Nos. 8 and 12 Sheds, Alexandra Docks, the following:—

Atta, ghee, dhall, rice, onions, potatoes, dried fruits, chillies, turmeric and other food-stuffs; also casks, hogsheads, kegs, cases, barrels, tin boxes, gunny, jars, crates, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop next to Messrs. Duke and Sons', aerated water factory and opposit, Messrs. Tarachand Purashram, Jewellers, (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable made to order shop and household furniture of the shop of Messrs. Chiba Dula and Co. (silk mercers of Hornby Road) and others, comprising sliding glass door show cupboards, show cases, marble top tables, teapoys, cabinets, mirror door almiras, counters, book stands, sofas, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, electric ceiling fans, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI TWELFTH LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th day of December, 1913, and made between the said Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla of the one part and the said Alliance Bank of Simla of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Twelfth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Eighty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2547 and 2548, New No. 9571, Old Survey Nos. 829 and 830, and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi Twelfth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Framji Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harrivallabhdas Balgovandas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Davar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2050 and Street No. 6 Khetwadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants, which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual Quit rent of Rupees Seven, Annas Fourteen and Pies Six.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), situated at Colaba, near Barracks, and close to Dhobi houses.

ALSO OTHER OLD MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above materials on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Parel, Old Government House.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is allowed to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 19th INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE SHOP IN ALICE BUILDING ON HORNBY ROAD FORT.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the shop in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., all the strong and substantial furniture made by carpenters such as dining table and chairs, dinnerwaggon and dumbwaiter and side boards, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs cabinets, corner cabinets, hatstands, book cases, writing tables, show cases, phonograph, easel, marble tables, teapoys, single and double glass and panel door almirawardrobes easy chairs, bed room sofas screens, chest of drawers, writing desks, dressing and washhand tables, clothes baskets, etc., etc.

All the above articles are very strong and made by good carpenters and are made to suit the pockets of all.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view from to-day.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 21ST INST., AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT LIPTON BUILDING APOLLO STREET FORT.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms at Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, the rich and artistic and design teak and blackwood furniture by Dewji Canjee and others consisting of dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, dinnerwaggon, sideboard, meat-safe, rich blackwood drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, hatstands, low and easy chairs, marble tables, tiled and fancy teapoys rich carpets, show cases, rolltop office table, bentwood chairs, single and double iron bedstands, rich brass double bed, single and double glass and panel door almiras, chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, drawing room sofa, wall brackets, revolving chairs, dressing, writing and washhand tables and other sundry articles.

The goods will be on view from to-morrow.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 17th March 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
ROSHANARA'S SEASON
For Two Weeks only.
GREAT SUCCESS
On the opening night and on Sunday performances the house was entirely full. Great appreciation expressed.
To-day and to-morrow
ROSHANARA
In her famous dances, Birth of Lakshmi, Glowworm, Latest Society Dances and Old Indian Dances (Harvest and Snake).
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
In her operatic and other songs and songs with Lute.
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer
"1914"
A drama in film in which most sketching scenes of the present war are seen.
TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
Entire change of Programme on Wednesday.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE
10 p.m. EDWARDS THEATRE
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
PATRIOTIC
PIERROTS
4 Ladies 4
3 Gentlemen 3
Last 3 nights of the PIERROT PERFORMANCE.
Thursday Next
The World-renowned Burlesque Pantomime in uptodate Topical numbers.
CINDERELLA
or the Glass Slipper.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
Instantaneous Success!!
LEIGH AND **LEIGHTON**
Operatic vocalists and Dainty Dancers.
Featuring :—
"A TANGO DREAM"
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES
KINEMACOLOR—1915.
The Fighting Chiefs of India
THE BERYL CORONET
A Sherlock Holmes Mystery
Another Big Success!
Miss ADDIE LEIGH
with the golden voice in a repertoire om Grand Opera to Ragtime.

Specially for the Gujarathi Speaking Audience.
Only one Night.
THE EMPIRE THEATRE,
NEAR BORI BUNDER.
The ever popular Comedy
MANAPMAN
in Marathi by
THE
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,
Thursday, 20th May at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, and Annas 8.
Tickets will be had at Mandali's Lodge at Tijoriwallas Bungalow, Grant Road corner, from Monday 17th May 1915.

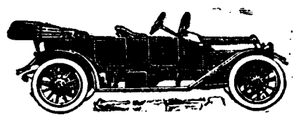
SPECIAL LADIES' NIGHT
Gentlemen Full Rates——Ladies Half-Rates.
EMPIRE THEATRE
Fort Bombay.
MISS GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
will give a CONCERT on
Monday, 17th May 1915
at 9-30 p. m.
One-fourth of the gross receipts will be handed to
The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.
Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2 & Rs. 1.
A few Special Seats Rs. 10 each.
Ladies Half-Rates to Reserved Seats
Booking's at the Theatre.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882
To-night. ***To-night.***
FACING THE ENEMY.
A great European War Drama of most magnificent realism, portraying thrilling scenes in the present great conflict of Natlons in Belgium and France.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the followlng days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT
IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,
IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,
IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,
IF you wish to win over people in youur daily business and make success doubly sure,
Use ALWAYS
'TONE—VIGORIEN.'
and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.
Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra
Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS' only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Try one bottle and convince yourself. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1, postage extra.
Both these preparations can be had from
Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.
Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay.

Are you going to
MAHABLESHWAR



If so, get in touch with **Wellingtons** at Poona who have good and comfortable cars to rent. Charges and full particulars on request.
Wellingtons' pleasure and touring cars for Poona and Suburbs always at your service by appointment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.,
East Street, POONA.
Telegrams:
Wellington Cyclists, Poona.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper Rs.
The Russian Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
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Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
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Imperial Germany	1 8	
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The following at 12 annas each.
Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
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The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
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A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History German Diplomacy.
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"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectra has been prepared from the best, choicest and best vegetable drugs. It has a wonderft property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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180—4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 15.

Rainfall continued in Burma and south of the Peninsula and increase in north-east India. The weather is equally off the Malabar Coast and unsettled in the Bay of Bengal.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Kyaukpu three inches, Rangoon one and-a-half Bassein one, Sibsagar six, Dhubri, five, Cherrapunji there, Cox's Bazar two, Burdwan one and a half, Calcutta, Naya Dumka and Waltair one.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature remains in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual in upper Sind. Minimum temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Central India West. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.53" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess during the day in the south Konkan and at night in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Precipitation has decreased considerably in Malabar, Cochin being the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Seas, however, remain rough at Calicut and moderate at Cochin and conditions are favourable for further rainfall. Precipitation has generally decreased over the rest of the Peninsula also; it has been local in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan. A few showers may occur in Mysore and the Carnatic.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 15th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	81.0	72.5	64	..	10.82	—0.13
Jask	89.5	76.7	82	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	98.7	83.8	44	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.3	84.8	61	..	0.95	—0.85
Rawalpindi	111.7	75.2	28	7	?	?
Lahore	114.3	83.4	35	..	5.26	1.15
Hissar	111.9	86.1	36	..	3.02	..
Ambala	109.7	80.3	38	..	6.55	0.35
Delhi	110.0	86.0	29	..	12.10	8.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.4	86.1	38	..	8.17	6.16
Mainpuri	113.0	80.4	24	..	4.73	2.15
Jhansi	113.6	88.8	20	..	3.66	1.65
Cawnpore	111.4	83.3	26	..	3.52	1.28
Allahabad	112.8	84.7	43	..	5.06	2.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.9	83.8	78	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	88.8	79.9	72	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	103.9	80.6	20	..	3.70	2.06
Jalpore	107.8	80.4	33	..	3.86	2.04
Kotah	110.4	89.6	30	..	5.93	4.47
GJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.4	79.6	65	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	85.6	82.1	85	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	104.9	79.3	67	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	82.8	71	..	0.21	—0.55
Surat	94.1	81.6	76	..	0.83	0.38
Ahmedabad	106.7	82.9	60	..	0.33	—0.13
Deesa	105.3	81.4	61	..	0.96	0.39
Neemuch	105.2	80.0	62	..	4.86	3.91
Indore	105.3	77.6	67	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110.1	85.5	32	..	3.94	0.91
Saugor	108.2	81.6	28	..	3.81	1.13
Hoshangabad	109.5	83.0	43	..	5.74	3.75
Khandwa	107.8	81.9	55	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	109.5	83.8	47	..	5.83	3.62
Amraoti	109.3	84.3	37	..	4.93	2.52
Nagpur	111.6	87.7	32	..	6.31	3.06
Chanda	112.5	90.0	30	..	6.16	2.52
Raipur	109.7	84.1	44	..	4.21	1.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.8	83.8	76	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	91.5	83.3	67	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	93.6	84.2	75	..	2.06	—0.15
Karwar	..	..	..	0.53	7.23	4.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1	76.9	54	..	4.95	3.72
Ahmednagar	104.5	71.5	48	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	95.8	75.9	71	..	3.39	1.45
Sholapur	105.8	79.1	68	..	7.13	4.66
Bijapur	97.1	74.1	76	1.15	8.17	5.78
Belgaum	90.8	70.5	74	..	6.07	1.44
Ahmedabad	105.5	76.9	60	..	5.24	3.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.7	85.9	39	..	4.88	1.93
Hyderabad	106.0	81.7	64	..	5.57	2.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	94.5	80.6	85	0.02	4.24	—1.65
Calicut	83.8	79.6	93	0.02	19.21	5.56
Cochin	87.4	77.5	84	0.28	40.65	20.66
Colombo	88.2	80.2	84	0.06	39.81	—3.19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	83.2	35	..	8.71	0 83
Bellary	103.1	76.9	61	..	7.21	3.15
Cuddapah	106.0	78.7	64	0.06	9.61	3.73
Madras	105.4	85.9	52	..	25.83	4.45
Bangalore	93.4	67.5	85	0.21	7.81	0.53
Coimbatore	92.8	68.8	83	0.27	10.10	1.50
Trichinopoly	95.3	73.5	74	..	11.41	—1.01
Negapatam	103.6	80.0	72	..	22.57	—8.40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th May 1915 was 29.981 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth. on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in
SAT.	15	m 0 27	27 11	15	m 5 28	15 10
		11 55a	25 9		6 12a	19 6
SUN.	16	m 0 57a	27 11	16	m 5 57	15 10
					6 48a	19 8
MO.	17	m 0 26	25 7	17	m 6 26	16 1
		1 28a	27 8		7 25a	20 1
TU.	18	m 0 59	25 3	18	m 6 57	16 6
		2 1a	27 4		8 3a	20 4
W.	19	m 1 36	24 10	19	m 7 31	17 0
		2 37a	26 10		8 44a	20 7
TH.	20	m 2 19	24 5	20	m 8 9	17 8
		3 17a	26 5		9 32a	20 8
FR.	21	m 3 12	24 0	21	m 8 55	18 6
		4 4a	26 1		10 41a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
15 (Saturday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 6m
16 (Sunday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
17 (Monday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
18 (Tuesday)	6m 4m.	7h. 7m
19 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m
20 (Thursday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m
21 (Friday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 14th May, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.790 inches.
Temperature of Air	88.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.1 "
Dew Point	78.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.742 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.3 "
Minimum do. do.	83.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind	117 Miles.

ANOTHER DACOITY IN BENGAL.

OVERPOWERED BY VILLAGE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

A daring dacoity has been reported from the Baraset police station to the police head-quarters at Alipore. The outrage was committed on the night of Thursday last in the house of Mr. Punchanon Mukerjee of Nowpara, Baraset. At about 10-30 p.m., a gang of dacoits consisting of about twenty men armed with swords, spears, axes and lathies raided the house of several men, remained outside and brandished their weapons to prevent the interference of villagers while others looted the house, after assaulting the inmates. In the meantime a band of young men of the village, who, owing to frequency of such dacoities had previously formed themselves into a volunteer corps to defend the village, summoned other villagers to their help. They then with local chowkidars approached the spot and lay in ambush. When the dacoits were returning with their loot worth several thousands the volunteers sprang upon them and a violent fight ensued in the course of which several men on both sides were wounded. The dacoits finding themselves overpowered took ktot their heels carrying their wounded comrades on their shoulders but the villagers succeeded in capturing two of the wounded men.

JOURNALISM IN THE TRENCHES.

An interesting article on the newspapers being produced by the French and British soldiers in the trenches is a feature of the new issue of the "War Budget", says the "Westminster Gazette." There are quite a number of them, especially among the French—"Le Marcheur du 88e, Le Cri de Vaux, La Voix du 75, Le Poilu," and many more. Some are printed, some cyclostyled, and some written by hand, while they are of all shapes and sizes. But one quality they all possess in common: they abound in gaiety of spirit and mordant humour. One, indeed, is called "Rigolboche," which means literally "laughing at the Germans." "A daily paper published very irregularly," is the announcement of another.

A HIT AT THE HUNS.

The most serious of these remarkable publications seems to be "Le Poilu," which, though edited in the trenches, is printed in a neighbouring town. It contains the most recent news of engagements, literary articles, notices of the numerous camp concerts, etc., and, of course, a comic section dealing very trenchantly with the Huns. One sally runs:

A telegram dated April 1 announces that England, terrified by the naval blockade, has left its ordinary position between the North Sea and the Atlantic, and is being towed by its fleet to an unknown destination. Admiral Tirpitz wires: "Am in pursuit."

Another paragraph represents an enthusiastic Court official announcing the news of a great Austrian victory to the Emperor Francis Joseph. "Not good enough!" replies the Emperor; "you must think of something better than that for next April Fool's Day."

"WRITTEN BY SOLDIERS FOR SOLDIERS."

Not to be outdone, the British troops have also been working off some of their perennial high spirits and surplus energy in the same way. Thus the 20th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers have a journal entitled "Pow-Wow," which is described as essentially a paper written and illustrated by soldiers for soldiers. Its four pages, we are told, are characterised by humour in prose, poetry, and picture, distinguished by merit, and marked by an evident inclination to make the best of a disagreeable world. A recent cartoon made fun of the mud which the troops have had to grapple with at their billets and in the trenches, and bore as its legend Wordsworth's line, "This is the happy warrior, this is he!" The "Pow-Wow is enjoying an "increasing circulation" and paying its way.

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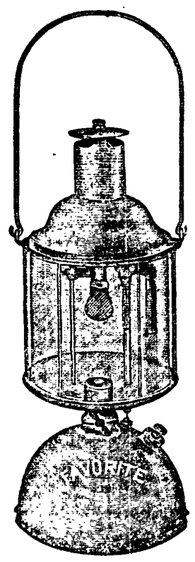

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

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Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. C. Gupta, Bar-at-Law, is confirmed as Legal Assistant, Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir A. Kensington resigns the Civil Service.

Captain R. H. Bott, I.M.S., is appointed Professor, Operative Surgery, but continues to hold charge of the appointment of Professor of Surgery.

Major H. H. Broome, I.M.S., is appointed Professor, Operative Surgery, sub pro tem and Lt.-Col. J. C. Lamont, I.M.S., appointed Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Captain F. H. Humphreys is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Captain J. A. Brett appointed Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Bell holds charge of the office of Accountant Generall, Bihar and Orissa vice Mr. Scott O'Connor granted two and half months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. R. Watkins C.S., is appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioner, Bombay and Mr. C. W. Jacob, C.S., Assistant Wheat Commissioner, Calcutta.

Mr. A. M. Green C.S., officiates as Assistant Collector of Customs and is posted to Bombay.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Lieutenant (Infantry branch):—M. J. J. Corlett, K. M. Kemp.

To be second-Lieutenant (Cavalry branch):—R. D. Willis, A. E. F. Wood, C.E., Miliner.

Infantry Branch:—C. R. White, H. D. D. Wilson, J. C. Barrack, I. P. Macdonald, H. J. Dalmesley, C. A. Tice, E. A. Glanville, H. D. Petters, R. B. Gildea, P. R. Leigh-Bennet A. M. Robertson, C. H. D. Clifford, M. N. V. Paterson, E. M. N. Gill E. H. Pascol, W. H. Carter, L. J. Hicks, A. H. Worster and H. Trotters.

Volunteer Officers' Decorations have been conferred on Captain H. B. Fox, Surma Valley Light Horse, Major R. M. Hughes and Captain L. Greenham, 1st Battalion, B. N. Railway Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Lush, Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard is granted an extension of appointment.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thought "Spectator" erred through absence in appreciating Mr. Baptista's speech; but I now find that he is not actuated by honourable motives. I was present throughout the sessions and I did not perceive Mr. Tilak's domination. But what has that got to do with the quality of Mr. Baptista's speech! I will quote what the "Poona Observer" said in its issue of the 9th of May for the edification of "Spectator:"

"The address delivered by Mr. Joseph Baptista as the President of the Bombay Provincial Conference now in session in Poona would rank amongst some of the best ever delivered at any such conferences in any part of India. It was a well thought-out production and was delivered in a spirited and strong style coupled with humour wherever it was appropriate."

It is foolish to criticize a speech that has not been published *in extenso* in the columns of "The Chronicle;" and it is more foolish to disparage its effect upon the audience when one has not listened to it.

What has the Caucus to do with the Conference? I know Sir P. Mehta is generous; but not a flatterer. It stands to reason if he eulogized one who opposed him, then the eulogy is merited. The Hon. Mr. Belvi referred to Sir Pherozeshah's action merely to emphasize that Mr. Baptista had gained the golden opinion even of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. I know personally that Sir Pherozeshah entertains the highest opinion of Mr. Baptista's abilities and character.—Yours etc.

AUDIENCE.

(We cannot publish any more letters on this subject.—Ed., "B. C.")

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

A Press communiqué states:—In the Press Communiqué issued on the third March last it was notified that vessels carrying controband cargo to neutral countries consigned "to order" are liable to detention. Intimation has now been received from the Secretary of State that a similar risk is incurred in the case of goods other than contraband unless the bills of lading are made out to named consignees. In conveying this warning to shippers, the Government of India recognise that inconvenience may be caused to the ordinary process of financing foreign trade by the requirement, that bills of lading should be drawn to named consignees and they are endeavouring in consultation with Chambers of Commerce to devise the best means of meeting the requirements of the Home authorities while at the same time interfering as little as possible with the course of trade.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

In the Lahore conspiracy case Mr. Liyaqat Hayat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, in his cross-examination stated that in Mula Singh's first statement made prior to the pardon one inaccuracy was found. The statement was recorded by him in English and by a Sub-Inspector in Urdu. Mula Singh was examined by L. Dina Nath, Magistrate, in the presence of the Public Prosecutor. Witness deputed Kirpal Singh on the 9th February 1915 to join the conspirators. Kharkh Singh at the time of arrest said he had come to the house to see Kirpal Singh and that he was prepared to make a clean breast of the whole thing. He did not offer resistance when arrested. Mula Singh mentioned that Amar Singh had told him that a man whom he thought to be Amar Nath had promised him a double-barrelled gun and a revolver. He was not sure of the name but explained that the man was one who had been recently searched in connection with some political matter. When the report of the Chabba dacoity was made, witness suspected that it was the work of the returned emigrants because bombs and revolvers were used. When he reached the spot, 60 or 70 persons were already present there. Kala Singh was quite sensible at the time though he had broken the arm. Wasawa Singh did not take part in the Chabba dacoity. He abetted it. Kala Singh said he had been arrested outside Beli Ram's house. There were two respectable witnesses preesnt when the witness went to search Dr. Hardit Singh's shop. The Head Constable picked up papers lying on and about the table and handed them over to the witness. Witness did not know Balwant Singh and Nihal Singh's domestic affairs.

THE ANARKALI MURDER.

Inspector Ahmad Khan of the Anarkali, Thana, was the next witness. He mentioned the raid at the house of No. 1 by the police on the 19th February 1915 and gave a list of seven accused arrested at the house as well as the property found there. Two of the accused who entered the house next day and attempted to run away when questioned were caught and a case under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code was registered against them. But subsequent inquiries showed that they belonged to the "Ghadr" party. Witness also described the circumstances of the Anarkali murder on the 20th February. In two or three days some other accused who came to the house No. 1 or were prowling near it were also arrested and Inspector Ahmad Khan detailed these arrests. He then explained the circumstances of the search of the house No. 2 and the property found there. All these articles were produced and identified by witness. A man was subsequently arrested here under suspicious circumstances. He gave his name as Charan Das. But he was searched and a letter in Gurumukhi was found on his person signed by Jamnadas. He eventually admitted it as his own. Witness summarised statements which persons who had been arrested in or about two houses gave him and mentioned how verified the information thus secured including Jamnadas' revelations about the arrival of Sathish Chandar Bannerjee and Rash Behari Bose from Benares, his stay in one of the Lahore houses and departure after the arrest of the men of their party telling Jamnadas that he would be found at the house of Kadar Nath, pleader, Patna. When Parmanand 2nd was arrested a map of India and the Punjab with Multan, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore marked was found on his person which was the missing leaf from the Atlas already found in house No. 1. In the Atlas were large maps of Lahore and Delhi.

The police also raided yet another house to which Rash Behari Bose had shifted later. The property seized here was produced and identified. A number of points in Amar Singh's statement connected with the hiring of houses, purchase of utensils and chemicals, printing of order forms and order for bomb shells were found to be quite correct on investigation and the Inspector gave an account of the investigation he had held. Amar Singh's statement about the sale of the gold proceeds of the dacoity to Mehta Amin Kishore was also found to be absolutely correct.

Mr. Liaqat Hayat identified one of the Chabba dacoity bombs and the covering letter with which it had been returned by the Chemical Examiner with his report. The Court rose for the day.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 15.

Mr. H. Ledgard, having left India some months ago and having resigned the presidentship of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and membership of the U. P. Legislative Council as representative of the Chamber, Mr. L. P. Watson, Managing Director of Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co., Ltd., was recently unanimously elected president of the Chamber. For the seat in the Council vacated by Mr. Ledgard there was a contest between Mr. Watson and Lala Dina Nath, an Indian Member of the Chamber. The result of the election was declared to-

Mr. Watson being returned to the Council by a large majority of votes. Considerable interest was attached to this election as Lala Dina Nath had on a former occasion stood for election as the Chamber's representative on the U. P. Council and had then secured an equal number of votes as obtained by the president of the Chamber. This year too he started with a very substantial support.

CARRIAGES STOPPED AND SEARCHED.

THE BENGAL GOVERNOR'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The following communiqué is issued by the Government of Bengal:—The Governor-in-General had caused enquiries to be made into the circumstances in which the carriages of certain gentlemen were stopped, and in some cases searched, while they were proceeding to the ceremony of the unveiling of the Ripon and Minto statues by his Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta on the 4th March. It has been clearly established that the action, of which the complaint has rightly been made by some of the gentlemen concerned and by the public, was taken by two sepoys of the 16th Rajputs, who formed part of an outlined picquet stationed near the Outram Road at some distance from the place of the ceremony. They appear to have acted under the orders of their havildar who states that he was instructed to watch all conveyances and to stop closed conveyances if necessary and any others containing passengers whom he did not recognise. No such orders were issued by the Commissioner of Police or by any of the superior Police Officers in charge of the arrangements and as the havildar shortly after the ceremony proceeded on leave preparatory to going on active service it has not been possible to ascertain from what source he received his instructions. It is clear, however, that owing to some misunderstanding on the part of some subordinate officers, who grossly exceeded their instructions, the responsibility of stopping and examining carriages on their way to the ceremony was entrusted to sepoys who were quite unfitted for such duty as they were unable to recognise the occupants of the carriages. Among the gentlemen whose carriages were stopped were the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. Nawab Syed Shamsul-Huda, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Hon. Chaudhuri Mahommed Ismail Khan and the Hon Mr. Fazul Huq. To all these gentlemen and to any others who may have been inconvenienced his Excellency-in-Council desires to express his sincere regret for the trouble and annoyance caused to them.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

INADEQUACY OF MEASURES IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following Press communiqué:—

The question of the inadequacy of measures in force in Calcutta for the prevention of cruelty to animals has recently been brought to the notice of the Government from several quarters. There can be no doubt that notwithstanding the vigilance under provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890 much cruelty to animals is still practised, particularly on beasts of burden in Calcutta. The Governor in Council has accordingly appointed a committee to consider the whole question with special reference to the undermentioned points:—

(1) Whether any changes are necessary in the existing law and bye-laws relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals and (2) how public and private agencies can most effectively co-operate in the enforcement of the law on the subject.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee will consist of a President and nine members (including three representatives of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). The Hon. Mr. Justice Beachcroft is the president. The Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, Mr. A. W. Watson, Secretary to the Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Smith, Principal of the Veterinary College, Mr. B. Clarke, Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Mr. E. H. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; the Hon. Raja Dinendra Narayan Ray, the Hon. Maulvi Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Babu Ram Deo Chukani and Mr. A. J. Pugh are the members.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Greaves disposed of the suit brought by Grace Alice Browne against her husband Ernest Ogden Browne, a railway guard, for dissolution of marriage on grounds of cruelty and misconduct. The suit was undefended.

The parties were married at the Cathedral in Lahore on the 23rd December 1901. They lived at various places in India until 1913 when they last resided together at Dum-Dum Cantonment. The husband took to drink and used to illtreat his wife. There were four children living. The misconduct was in respect of two women. After examining the petitioner and her witnesses his Lordship granted a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage and awarded the petitioner the custody of the children.

Consequent on Mr. Maurice Remfry, Deputy Registrar, Calcutta High Court having ben appointed Registrar in the Insolvency Court, Mr. G. Ryper becomes Deputy Registrar and Mr. S. C. Mitter, first Assistant Registrar and Mr. Nursing Chunder Mukerjee, second Assistant Registrar.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have resolved to support the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in objecting to the levy of income-tax on contributions to provident funds.

DEATH FROM IMPURE INJECTIONS.

EVIDENCE AT EASTBOURNE INQUEST

The inquest held by the East Sussex Coroner, Dr. G. Vere Benson, with reference to the death of Mrs. Mary Dorothea Woodman was concluded on April 20. Mrs. Woodman, who was 32 years of age, was the wife of Captain Leonard Cecil Woodman, of the Old Manor House, Willingdon, and daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Borwick, of Berkeley-square, London, and Eden Lacy, Cumberland. She had consulted a London specialist, who ordered her a course of treatment by injections, which were given by Dr. Emerson, of Eastbourne.

The first witness was Dr. Walter D'Este Emery, of Harley-street, a well-known bacteriologist. He considered the septic poisoning which caused death was due to the living organisms of the extract.

Dr. Willcox, who, in conjunction with Dr. Spilsbury, had made a bacteriological examination of the specimens taken by him at the post-mortem examination, said he had read Dr. Emery's report, and agreed entirely with it. In his opinion, the greatest care was taken by Dr. Tunnicliffe in the instructions he gave. The extract was at fault, since it was not sterile. In his opinion, the septic poisoning from which Mrs. Woodman died did not result from lack of care on Dr. Emerson's part. Had the extract been sterile, he had no doubt no harmful symptoms would have resulted.

He added that as far as he knew this was the first instance of any ill-effects noticed from any preparation of the extract, or from any injections prepared by Mr. Martindale. He considered the fact that a quantity equal to 500 injections had been sold by Mr. Martindale without ill-effect was evidence that care had been taken in the preparation.

THE CHEMIST'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. H. Martindale, pharmaceutical chemist, said this was the first complaint of septic poisoning from any of their injections. In this case his laboratory assistant, who was a qualified man, wrote out the formula and made up the preparation himself. He had made the extract since 1910.

Dr. Emery, recalled by the coroner, did not agree with Mr. Martindale's assumption that the preparation for the extract, when purchased by Mr. Martindale, would be sterilised. It could be sterilised by several methods without interfering with its efficiency. He thought it was most dangerous if it were not sterilised.

The Coroner: Do you regard it as simple luck that up to now no accident has been recorded. Witness: I regard it as amazing.

The jury returned a verdict of misadventure, and added a rider that they thought more care should have been taken in the preparation of the extract. They found that the injection was properly administered by Dr. Emerson.

PARADE OF INDIAN TROOPS AT MEERUT.

G. O. C. ON PROMOTION FROM RANK AND FILE FOR FIDELITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

At a parade held at Meerut on the 4th May 1915 the G.O.C., Meerut, addressed the troops of the garrison in the following words:—"Indian officers, noncommissioned officers and men,—Eight days ago the troops in the Garrison paraded to hear the promulgation of the sentence of death passed on four men for joining in a conspiracy to mutiny. To-day this parade is held for a different purpose. The Government is ready to punish the mutinous and disloyal, so the Government is at all times ready to reward the loyal and courageous. Owing to the fidelity and courage of Lance Dafedar Nad'r Khan and Daredar Dari Gul Khan of the Twelfth Cavalry, the conspiracy which resulted in the sentence of death of four men, two of the 12th Cavalry and two of the 128th Pioneers and the arrest of an important civil conspirator was brought to light. Therefore I now introduce to you Jamadar Nadir Khan and Jamedar Dari Gul Khan whom the Government has promoted to the Commissioned rank. The Government will continue to punish the guilty and reward the loyal. I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to tell you that he has heard with pleasure of the good conduct of the large majority of all ranks of the 12th Cavalry and of the depot 128th Pioneers and that he is fully confident now that the guilty have been removed that they will always maintain the good name and honour of their regiments which have hitherto been so distinguished."

ARMED BURMESE DACOITS

DESPERATE FIGHT FITH VILLAGERS.

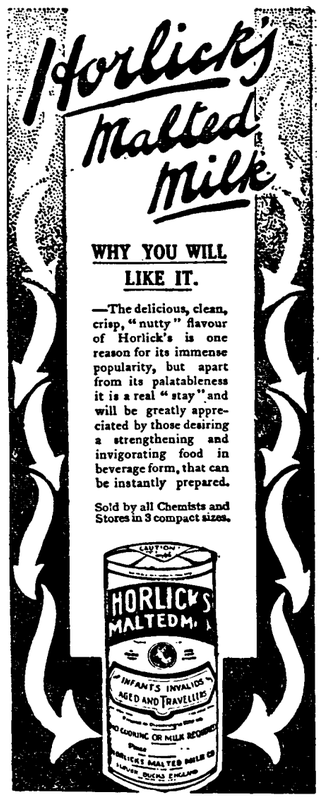
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 15.

A band of eleven dacoits armed with cross-bows, dahs and fire-arms attacked a Burman's house in Bessein the other day and the villagers were engaged in a battle with bows and arrows and efentually came to close quarters. The head-man and three villagers were killed and six others including women and children were wounded with dahs. Inability to enter the house caused the dacoits to run amok. The leader of the gang was wounded. All the dacoits succeeded in getting away to Tawgyi village where effort is being made to capture them as the gang is known.

A Calcutta telegram states:—

The only son of Sir Earnest Cable was killed in action in France on 9th instant. He was a lieutenant in the 2nd Rifle Brigade.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COMMERCIAL.

BANK OF BENGAL'S NEW SECRETARY.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 15.

On the retirement of Sir Loraine Dunbar, Mr. N. H. Y. Warren, Deputy Secretary, on Thursday became Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal. Mr. Warren, who has been thirty years in the Bank, began his career in Dublin on the staff of the Bank of Ireland, and later, went to London to the Oriental Banking Corporation, afterwards joining the London office of the Chartered Bank. Mr. Warren's connection with the Bank of Bengal dates from October 1885, and during the next two decades he had a very thorough experience of the bank's work, being appointed in turn to nearly every branch. In all he has worked in eighteen branches, and was Agent at Rangoon, Cawnpore, Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Delhi and other branches. He then became Inspector of Branches, and in 1908 was appointed Deputy Secretary on the retirement of Sir D. Cruickshank from the secretaryship. On two occasions Mr. Warren has acted as Secretary, during the leave of Sir Loraine Dunbar, and on each occasion he has had to deal with a financial crisis requiring prompt initiative, a clear head and a firm grip of finance. In 1911, during his acting term, the Bank of Burma failed, causing widespread unsettlement, which was almost as pronounced in Bombay, where many depositors lived, as in Rangoon, and which was not without a marked effort in Calcutta. Again in 1913 his acting term coincided with a time of financial trouble which proved an even greater test of his abilities and resources as a financier. The collapse of the string of rickety, widely speculative, often fraudulent Bombay banks, produced a far more serious crisis than the isolated Bank of Burma collapse, but Mr. Warren's handling of a difficult situation was unaltering, and won appreciation on all sides. Mr. Warren, therefore, succeeds Sir Loraine Dunbar's successful term of secretaryship under the happiest auguries. Apart from the sphere of finance in which he has already practical grip, Mr. Warren is well-known for his enthusiasm for sport, in which he still retains enviable skill and energy. It is not long since he was in the finals of a tennis tournament and the days when he appeared as a member of the Bank football team are not many years past.

Mr. J. Florence, up to the present Inspector of Branches, succeeds Mr. Warren as Deputy Secretary.

It is understood that Sir Loraine Dunbar spends a few weeks in the Hills and leaves India for Home on June 26th.

PEARSON-CUM-FARQUHAR FINANCE.

A few years ago, says "Truth" there were merry doings in the shares and bonds of a number of companies launched under the auspices, jointly or separately, of Messrs. F. S. Pearson and Percival Farquhar. Both these gentlemen hail from the United States, and their fondness for the big rust with plenty of capital, dubbed mortgage bonds, not forgetting an ample supply of water, or air, or what you will, dubbed shares, seemed to captivate the hearts and unloose the purse-strings of many capitalists, both here and on the Continent, more particularly France and Belgium. Cautious City people, who had seen many sky rockets sent up from Throgmorton Street, and seen all of them come down, could not help an expression of surprise at the ease with which these American gentlemen, with their companies formed under Yankee or Canadian laws, to operate concerns in Central and South America, with funds raised in Europe, managed to get the money they asked for. I have had something to say myself in times past about such concerns as the Mexico North-Western Railway, the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company—two Pearson companies—and the Brazil Railway Company, the great Farquhar bubble. The lavish way in which bond issues were created; the complex financial arrangements under which the control of this and that company was obtained by mysterious share purchases; the audacious prospectuses, with their glowing array of estimates, compiled by the president of the company, and their glaring absence of valuations or certificates by independent parties—these things impelled me to write bluntly about Pearson-Farquhar finance. I recollect some time ago, when writing an article upon "Bonds and Water," taking the prospectus of the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company as an example of how not to do it.

Well, the public has parted with its money, and is learning its lesson. Those who are associated with the Pearson-Farquhar group, know now the meaning of receivers, prior lien bonds, and interest funding. Only last week the Port of Para, Limited, which was closely connected with the ill-fated Madeira-Mamore Railway and the Brazil Railway Company—both Farquhar concerns—issued its report for the year 1913—not 1914. This company, after raising a lot of money, has defaulted, and receivers are in possession. Last week also saw the reconstruction proposals of the Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power Company, an ambitious project fathered by Mr. F. S. Pearson. As recently as July last there was offered here by the Bank of Scotland, acting for the owners, £3,118,000 of Barcelona Traction 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 82½. Then the owners were busy trying to unload, and the prospectus gaily talked about a net revenue for 1914 of £548,000. Within six months of being issued the bonds were defaulted upon, and a bondholders' committee now has to suggest that in order to save the concern the so-called first mortgage bonds must have £2,000,000 of A prior lien bonds and £2,000,000 B prior lien bonds put in front of them, that interest must be funded for three years, and that the trust deed must be modified by releasing from it important securities assigned to the bondholders. Of course, the war is pointed to as the sole cause of the trouble, as was the revolution accounting for the collapse of the Mexico North-Western Railway, and drought was pointed to as wholly accounting for the collapse of the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company. But there were awkward criticisms of the Barcelona Traction Company made last summer, when the holders of the bonds were attempting to unload. The questions put by Continental inquirers regarding certain mysterious financial transactions and the competion of another tramway company were never answered. How necessary was an investigation of the position may be gathered from the present terribly drastic reconstrucion scheme. Bondholders who may be asked to find more money for this frenzied finance corporation had better be content with their existing loss; it is quite big enough.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports	12,000
Mid. Americans	5.30d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.80d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) July ..	9.66
" " Oct. ..	9.73
New York Official noon call July ..	9.38
" " Oct. ..	9.73
New Orleans 10 a.m .. July ..	9.12
" " Oct. ..	9.46

Liverpool, April 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
Mid Americans	5.21
Egyptian F. G. F.	5.70

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 15th.

Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.16	5.11
June-July	5.23	5.18
July-Aug.	5.30	5.25
Aug-Sept.	5.38	5.33
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.60
March-April.	5.72	5.67
May-June	5.79	5.74

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 14th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.18	5.16
June-July	5.25	5.23
July-Aug.	5.31	5.30
Aug.-Sept.	5.39	5.38
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.65
Mar.-April	5.73	5.72
May-June.	5.80	5.79

Liverpool, May 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.16	5.14
June-July	5.23	5.20
July-Aug.	5.30	5.28
Aug.-Sep.	5.38	5.33
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.62
March-April	5.72	5.70
May-June	5.79	5.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 14th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	9,000
" Forwarded	101,000
" Imports	96,000
" Stock	1,553,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Tone of Cloth is dull.
Tone of Yarns is firmer.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 14th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85
F. G. " "	4.00
Fine " "	4.15
Good Oomra "	4.25
F. G. " "	4.40
Fine " "	4.55
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25
Fine " "	4.55
Good Broach	4.80
F. G. "	4.95
Fine "	5.10

London, May 15th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85
F.G. " "	4.00
Fine " "	4.15
Good Oomra M. G.	4.25
F.G. " "	4.40
Fine " "	4.55
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25
Fine " "	4.55
Good Broach	4.75
F.G. "	4.90
Fine "	5.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,490,000
American Visible Supply ..	5,106,000
Total Sales	31,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	5,000
East Indian Export	200
East Indian Stock	52,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,900
East Indian Actual Export	700
East Indian Imports	3,000
East Indian Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	3,000,000
East Indian Afloat	29,000
Total Afloat	358,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
Futures at New York July	9.25
Previous closing price	9.49
Futures at New York October ..	9.63
Previous closing price	9.84
Spot Cotton at New York	9.70
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.01
Previous price	9.24
Futures at New Orleans October ..	9.39
Previous price	9.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅛
Demand Bills	4.79.25
Silver Commercial Bars	50
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	94,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	94,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	1,230,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	689,000

New York, May 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	14,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	9.36
Previous closing price	9.25
Futures at New York Oct.	9.72
Previous closing price	9.63
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.15
Previous price	9.01
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.45
Previous price	9.39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.79.25
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅝
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	158,000
The sum of £100,000 has been earmarked for Gold Standard Reserve.	

London, May 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

NUX VOMICA.

London, May 14th

Higher prices have been asked for Nux Vomica.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, May 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-ship June Sellers	66/3
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	66
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May. Paid	67
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June Sellers	65/3
Wheat Bombay White June Sellers	67/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—	63/9
Barletta Russo—Nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June. Sellers	57½

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Sellers	54
Linseed Calcutta May-June buyers Paid	55/2

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull, Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78
Copper Braziers	£98½
Yellow Metal.	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£16-10 to 17
English Best Selected Copper	88½
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/4½
July	18
August-September	17/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	20/6
July	20
August-September	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20/7½
July	20/1½
August-September	19/10½
Mauritius Sugar exhausted	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

London, May 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs ex-Ship June sellers, weak	66 1/4
Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June sellers, weak	66
Wheat Choice White Bombay per 492lbs. C.I.F June sellers. weak	65½
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June sellers, weak	65
Wheat Bombay white June sellers, week	67½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe	63/6
Barletta Russo Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), May-June sellers	53/½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78
Copper Braziers	£95½
Yellow Metal	10½
English Best Selected Copper	88½
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£16 to 17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June	2/7
Ceylon Rubber June	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 15.

This morning rates were quoted at about Re. 1 lower than those ruling at Colaba yesterday afternoon owing to weaker advices from Home. The tone of the market was weak and on receipt of the New York "close" (18 to 24 points lower) prices gave way Rs. 3/4. Only a small business was reported.

At Colaba the market opened quiet with very little doing and shows further signs of weakness at the time of writing.

We quote for May:—
Fine M. G. Broach 209.
Fine M. G. K. Akola 187.
Fine M. G. Bengal 158.
Quotations for 1916.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal, Jany., 180.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 244.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	247/8	Apr. 25'16
M. G. " ..	212	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	191	184	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry. ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	175	163	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	205	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	202/3	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	191	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	217	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197/8	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	207	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	220	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	225	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	160/1	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	198	..	..	July 1915
Do.	217	..	..	Jan. 1916

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of Cotton on 1st September 1914	650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 13th 1915	2,215,886
	2,865,886
Shipments do.	1,316,909
	1,548,977
Afloat	34,017
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up country by Rail 1st Oct. to date	1,514,960 620,000
Stock of Cotton in all hands	894,960
Wheat.	

RECEINTS OF COTTON APD PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th May, 1915:—

Cotton	8,465 Bales
Wheat	51,062 cwts.
Linseed	13,550 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	954 "
Ginjellyseed	665 "
Poppyseed	646 "
Groundnuts	1,675 "
Castorseed	2,922 "
Rice	1,827 "
Myrabollams	4,775 "
Cottonseed	7,661 "
Mowraseed	234 "
Gram	8,502 "
Joowar	1,837 "
Barley	848 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

White Pessi 85 p.c. Ready	Rs. 7 R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-9-6, May R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c.	Rs. 39, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hard 50 p.c.	Rs. 44-8 B. T. per candy
Linseed. Ready	Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt
Forward	Rs. 7-4, May R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt
Poppyseed. Ready	Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt
Groundnuts.	Rs. 27-8 B. T. per candy
Mowraseed.	Rs. 3.14, B. T. per cwt

EXCHANGE

Banks' Seeling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16. June
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. 4 Months ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	173¼ Nominal.
60 d-s HongKong	133¾
Do. Shanghai	171
60 d-s Yokohama	149¼ to 149½

Have you tried Zymole Trokey's? If you haven't got, a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the seditions and refresh the mouth. 5

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian do	24-5-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex.duty Ready	61-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slightly weak tone to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm, but Deferred declined a little.

In Mill shares Davids declined to Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 416½. Standard to Rs. 965, Madhavji to Rs. 1,140

Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,892½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,465.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 272½.

Indian Dying and Bleaching at Rs. 117½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 177½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 223.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 922½ for June.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were firm at Rs. 103¼. Deferred declined to Rs. 196, Preference were placed at Rs. 159.

Telephones improved to Rs. 112 x. d.

Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs 101.

Port Cannings were in demand at Rs. 795.

Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 154.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood stationary at Rs. 93¼.

4 per cent Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 7/8.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1914.

The following is the Director's report for 1914:—

Your Directors have the pleasure to submit their report for the year ending 31st December 1914, together with the audited Revenue account and Balance sheet for the period.

During the year, 593 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 9,86,000. 470 resulted in policies for Rs. 6,76,500 yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 27,054-14-0. Proposals for Rs. 48,000 were declined or postponed, while the remainder were either withdrawn or were awaiting completion.

The total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 1736, assuring the sum of Rs. 25,95,000 and of this amount we have re-insured Rs. 47,500.

The fact that intimation was received of the death of only 8 of our policyholders for claims amounting to Rs. 10,500, tends to show the very great care that your Directors are taking in the selection of lives and the acceptance of risks.

As promised in our last report a further sum of Rs. 3,166-15-1 has been written off on account of Preliminary Expenses and the balance, represented by an equal sum, will be written off in 1915.

In the management of your Company the Directors have exercised scrupulous care to cut down the expenses to as low a figure as possible; and your Directors hope to show a further reduction next year.

You will be glad to note that the Life Assurance Fund rose during the year from Rs. 56,304-4-4 to Rs. 110,582-11-7, and our deposit with the Government of India of 3½ per cent. Government Paper amounts to Rs. 1,25,000 upto date. The total investments in Government Paper on the date of the framing of this report amount to Rs. 1,55,000.

Though there has been a general slackness of business owing to the late Bank crises and the present War, every effort is being made by the Management to secure a large volume of business by an extensive organization of the Company's work, and it is hoped that the second Valuation of the Company's Assets and Liabilities, which takes place on 31st December 1915, will be still more favourable than the previous one, with the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders to induce their friends and others to take out policies in this Company by pointing out to them the low rates of premia and the very favourable terms under which policies are issued by the Company.

You will notice in the Revenue Account the absence of any charge on account of Directors' fees. This is due to all the Directors, including the Managing Director, who devotes his whole time daily to the affairs of the Company, having voluntarily given up their fees or any sort of remuneration whatsoever, in order to put the Company on a more sound and substantial footing.

One of your Directors, Dr. R. Row, resigned his seat during the year on account of his other multifarious engagements, though he has been good enough to continue to act as our Medical Referee without any remuneration.

You have to elect two Directors in the place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

You have to elect auditors for the current year and to fix thier remuneration. The retiring auditors, Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer & Co., Incorporated Accountants, are eligible for re-election.

The policyholders elected Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, as their Director, and Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi, Incorporated Accountants, as their auditors for 1914. Both the Director and the Auditors retire under the Articles, but are eligible for re-election by the policyholders for this year.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ending 14th May 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
" Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	27,63,000
Current Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	2685,000
Sundries	1,44,000
	71,92,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	22,20,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,72,000
Local Bills Discounted	2,08,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Sundries	66,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	23,01,000
	71,92,000

The New Symphony Orchestra

Conducted by LANDON RONALD have added another splendid record to the long list now available to music lovers: Mendelssohn's poetic "Midsummer Night's Dream" has perhaps never been so finely rendered by any orchestra as by Landon Ronald's organisation for Record No. 0853.

The varied effect of the solo wind instruments is especially charming in this performance; to hear this record with closed eyes is to imagine oneself in the Albert Hall with this great orchestra actually playing. Many critical musicians are saying this is the finest orchestral record ever made.

These are a few from the wonderful series of Landon Ronald's New Symphony productions.

M 477	Pizzicato from "Sylvia" (*Délibes*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	Si mes vers avaient des ailes (*Hahn*) ('Cello)	Mr. W. H. Squire
M 500	Danse Persane (Persian Dance) (*Guiraud*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	Nozze di Figaro—Overture (*Mozart*)	London Symphony Orchestra
M 506	Zanetta Overture (*Auber*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	Silver threads among the gold ('Cello)	Mr. W. H. Squire
M 508	Air—Bach ('Cello Solo)	Mr. W. H. Squire
	Danse Macabre (*Saint-Saëns*)	New Symphony Orchestra
M 442	0849 Sylvia Ballet—Intermezzo and Valse Lente (*Délibes*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	0967 Carissima (*Elgar*)	The Symphony Orchestra
M 368	0839 "Le Prophete"—Kronungsmarsch (*Meyerbeer*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	07876 Valse Apache ('Cello) (*Van Biene*)	Mr. W. H. Squire
M 382	0834 "L'Arlesienne Suite"—Farandole (*Bizet—Ronald*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	0841 "L'Africaine"—Marche Indienne (*Meyerbeer*)	New Symphony Orchestra
M 359	0865 "Tannhauser"—Overture, Part I (*Wagner*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	0866 "Tannhauser"—Overture, Part II (*Wagner*)	New Symphony Orchestra
M 367	0848 Funeral March of a Marionette (*Gounod*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	0863 "Carmen"—Prelude (*Bizet*)	New Symphony Orchestra
M 210	0731 Unfinished Symphony, Part I (*Schubert*)	New Symphony Orchestra
	0732 Unfinished Symphony, Part II (*Schubert*)	New Symphony Orchestra

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15.

Tosan Maru	Nakano	Kobe
Lowther Range	Gundry	Cardiff
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
May 16.		
Coloba	Ross	Rangoon
Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh
City of Calcutta	Miller	Glasgow

DEPARTURES.

May 15.

Caledonia	Dowell	London
May 16.		
Berbera	Lemarchand	London
Locksley Hall	Gardner	Calcutta
Palamcotta	Downing	Zanzibar
Lord Tredegar	Griffiths	New York
Sardar	Ookerji	P. Gulf

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Kashmir	for	London
"	Daihoka Maru	for	Calcutta
"	City of Calcutta	for	Liverpool
"	Tosan Maru	for	China
"	Lowther Range	for	Manchester
"	Umta	for	Rangoon

S. S. Colaba:—The steamer Colaba, 3,892 tons, Captain J. M. Ross, arrived here on Saturday evening, from Rangoon, with general goods on board.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Capfain A. Horscroft, arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, having left that port on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, having left that port on the 27th March last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tosan Maru, 3,866 tons, Captain Nakano, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, which port she left on the 16th April last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lowther Range:—The steamer Lowther Range, 2,465 tons, Captain Geo. Gundry, arrived here on Saturday from Cardiff having left that port on the 2nd April, in water ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday, from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed on Saturday for London with the English mails and passengers.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,790 tons, Captain W. Lemarchand, sailed yesterday for London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Locksley Hall:—The steamer Locksley Hall, 2,390 tons, Captain A. Gardner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, sailed yesterday for Zinzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lord Tredegar:—The steamer Lord Tredegar, 2,341 tons, Captain T. Griffiths, sailed yesterday for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Budrie:—The steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain H. B. Howes, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

S. S. Iran:—The steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T. B. Peabody, will sail to-day for Rangood, in ballast.

Saturday, May 15th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Charlton ..... Choptonas	D. Nanji & Co
H. Sailor Prince ..... Chilvers	D. Nanjee & Co
M. Erinpura	M. M. & Co
N. Angus ..... Leyzell	T. Morrison & Co
P. Palamcotta ..... Downing	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karmala	Evans	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
7 Loredano	Giacopello	M. Italiana
10 Dairen Maru	Nasu	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co

H. W.

Meteor	Reminersen	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D.D.

Malta	Smith	P. & O. S. N. Co
Daihoku Maru		Hajt Ajam

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Colaba	Ross	[illegible]
City of Calcutta	Miller	[illegible] Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. [illegible]
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. [illegible]
Lowther	Gundry	[illegible]
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Mirto	Smith	W. & A. G. Co
Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS.

May, 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 37 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 12 bales wool raw, D. Kundunmul; 107 bales wool raw, E. Dossa & Co.; 85 bales wool raw, J. M. Dama; 13 bales wool raw, F. F. Cambell & Co.; 10 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 26 bales wool raw, V. Ommersee; 40 bales wool raw, E. Mohomed; 6 bales goat hair, A. Cassam; 5 tons casein, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 21 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Calcutta (s) 100 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 900 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

Chariton (s) 73 bales cotton waste, N. Dwarkadas; 7 bales cotton fly, N. Dwarkadas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 45 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool raw, B. H. Ashburn; 34 cwts. animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 36 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 6 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 292 cwts. cloves, V. Esmail & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 5 bales woolen carpet, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 975 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jothabhai.

FOR KOBE.

Darian Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Karmale (s) 142 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mohomed; 10 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mohomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 600 bales cotton, A. Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Locksley Hall, from Newport, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—70 crates Firebricks. 20 bags fireclay, 5,300 boxes tinplates, 10 casks zinc chloride, 20 casks salamoniac, 31 bales paper.

S. S. Meteor from Balikpapan, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—2,73,379 tons Borneo kerosine oil, 77 drums turpentine (unscented), 4 drums turpentine, 6 cases piston rings & pistons.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GAMBLING PROSECUTIONS.

JOTA PATIA VOTARIES OF CHANCE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

MOHANLAL MANCHHARAM AND FIFTY-FIVE OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the convictions and sentences passed by Mr. C. H. Bristow, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The present applicants and several others, about 55 in all, were tried and convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, of keeping a common gaming house, and gaming therein, under sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Gambling Act and sentenced to heavy fines, aggregating in all to Rs. 3,500.

On the evening of the 3rd April 1914, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lang, acting on information received, made a raid with some Policemen on a house in the vegetable market at Ahmedabad, having previously issued a warrant under section 6 of the Gambling Act to the Sub-Inspector. As a result 331 persons were arrested at the place, searched, and papers and articles found there, were attached, of the 331 persons arrested 71 were selected for trial as being dalals and partners in the "Jota Patia" business.

The prosecution case was that the business done by the two to three hundred persons that had been collecting near the place, was gaming and wagering, and as such was punishable under the Gambling Act.

The accused had rested their defence on mistaken identity, lawful business and the like and further rested their case on technical objections to the trial and on their assertion that the Dehla is not a common gambling house.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed "The game of Jota Patia seems very attractive and is no doubt very ruinous and attracts numbers of gamblers. The Votaries of chance have have had to carry on their games in the streets but this proving not convenient they have moved into the premises known as the "Khodadhor Dehela". The "dehla" in question is a place capable of identification, and it appears to me, therefore, that these premises were a common gambling house. It seems to me that sheets of papers are essential to the conduct of this game in its present form and are therefore instruments of gaming. I think that the Magistrate was perfectly right in convicting the appellants. As for the sentence, it is easy to understand from the amount levied as "Dharmada" how wide-spread this pernicious gambling is."

VALUE OF A PIECE OF PAPER.

Mr. Velinkar on behalf of the accused contended that the Magistrate's office was too small to accommodate all the applicants and therefore that proper justice was not done to some of them. Many of the applicants were not identified. The main point in the case was whether those papers viz. Exhibits 84 and 135 were instruments of gaming within section 3 of the Gambling Act. The figures written on those exhibits were like cable quotations. Instruments of gaming in this act included any article used for gaming and the High Court had put a broad interpretation on that. Counsel then cited 4 Bom. L. R., 5 Bom. L. R. and 6 Bom. L. R. page 649 to show what were the instruments of gaming. In this case there was no book at all, there were mere strips of papers. They did not show whether they related to Jota business. They were found on the person of the informant. Counsel submitted that those papers could not be the instruments of gambling. The next point was whether this particular place itself was a place for gambling. The word 'place' ought not to be given a wider interpretation. This was fully discussed in the well known English case of Powell vs. The Racing Company (1899 Appeal cases page 144, 16 and 17 Victoria Chapter XIX.) Their Lordships had to decide whether the particular definition of the place could come within 'place capable of identification.' The sentence was also very severe. Many were first offenders and the fine imposed was really vindictive.

Justice Macleod:—Jota Patia is a public scandal at Ahmedabad. More than three hundred persons waste their time there.

The Government Pleader contended that according to 19 Bombay page 140 a single page of paper was an instrument of gaming. A particular kind of paper could not be used for any other purpose than for wagering purposes. He submitted that there were a long chain of decisions which held that anything which facilitated wagering was an instrument of wagering. The Government under then cited 15 Bom. L. R. to clear the meaning of the word "place" and urged that the conviction in this case should be confirmed.

NOT A PROPER CASE FOR INTEFERENCE.

Justice Geaman said:—Speaking for myself I cannot bring myself to hold that a telegram for example announcing the happening or not happening of an event upon which wagers have previously been made can possibly mean an instrument of gaming i. e. either the subject used as a subject or the means of gaming. Again I cannot believe upon an exhaustive and correct logical analysis that such pieces of papers, of the wagers as may be carried for the purposes of recording transactions, could be brought within the definition of the Gambling Act, as intruments of gaming or wager. There is, however, a considerable body of case law the other way and the learned Magistrate and the Judge below have found as a fact that certain papers in this case were instruments of gaming. If I were to press my own doubts it would probably mean a reference to a Full Bench with reference to various other decisions recorded in our books and that certainly I should not feel disposed to do in a criminal revision on a case of this kind, where I am satisfied, that no substantial injustice has been done and that whatever technical difficulties there be thrown in the way of the application of the Act by its peculiar language and the very evil which theact meant to cure exists in this case and has been struck at by the decision which we are called upon to revise. I am, therefore, prepared to agree with my learned brother, who, I understand, does not feel any doubt as to the theoritical correctness of the decision of the Court below—that this is not a proper case for us to interfere in revision. I would therefore reject the application.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 14.

During the week Government has taken up in addition to many whole charters a large quantity of liner-tonnage that might otherwise have become available to the exporters for parcels-shipments. In consequence there is but little chance for any export business except Government wheat. Government fixtures are now reported at 55 s.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major W. J. Lockett, Eleventh Hussars.
Major W. Wetwan, Yorkshires.
Major A. S. Dore, Worcesters.
Captain G. Bowyer, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain L. L. Reynolds, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain G. S. A. Douglas, East Yorkshires.
Captain F. R. Savage, Cheshires.
Captain L. D. Spencer, Scottish Borderers.
Captain G. Burgoyne, Irish Rifles.
Captain C. R. Mayne, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain R. A. Lewis, Monmouthshires.
Lieutenant R. Dobell, Liverpools.
Lieutenant A. H. Stenhouse, Liverpools.
Lieutenant W. Broadley, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. Ottley, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant B. Sim, Middlesex.
Lieutenant E. J. Carr, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant C. Woodyer, Cheshires.
Lieutenant C. Lilly, Dorsets.
Lieutenant B. Green, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieutenant W. White, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. Bennett, Monmouthshires.
Lieutenant E. E. Bate, Second Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Cemery, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. Hinnings, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Sinnett, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. F. Smith, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Chambers, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant L. Judd, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Smith, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. Strettell, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Clarke, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. Gosschalk, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant M. Thom, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant D. MacI. Ferguson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Hood, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Pim, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Greg, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Butler, Fourth Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. Horner, 18th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant B. Oxenbould, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant R. Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Wild, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Henry, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant N. Wembush, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant M. K. Anderson, Royal Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. Wilkinson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant D. Pike-Stephenson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant H. Gwyther, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. Stewart, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant G. Grounds, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant P. Leask, Irish Rifles.
Reverend Honourable L. Tyrwhitt, Army Chaplains Department.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant R. Edgell, Scottish Borderers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant R. Keltie, Cameronians.
Captain H. J. F. Wallis, Wiltshires.

LONDON, May 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major J. Harington, Rifle Brigade.
Major H. Rowan Robinson, Artillery.
Captain H. H. Baxter, Artillery.
Captain E. de Moleyns, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W. H. Roberts, Enginners.
Lieutenant E. Capel, Hampshires.
Lieutenant E. A. Freeman, Shropshire Lights.
Lieutenant C. E. D. King, Yorkshire Lights.
Lieutenant J. Carvell, Queen's Westminsters.
Lieutenant H. Mott, Queen's Westminsters.
Lieutenant W. H. Alston, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant B. M. Edwards, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant A. Groser, Middlesex.
Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, East Yorks.
Lieutenant J. Snowden, Worcesters.
Lieutenant A. B. Thompson, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant H. P. W. White, Medicals.
Lieutenant N. Will, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Kennedy, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. Brazifreagh, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. M. Henderson, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Lickman, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Maxwell, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant B. S. Harvey, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. S. Crawford, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieutenant O. L. J. Williams, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. Johnson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant E. H. L. Marchant, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. P. Watts, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Blatherwick, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. S. Brown, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Hony, 4th Reserve Cavalry.
Second-Lieutenant D. Kingsley, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant L. Morshead, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant E. Cuthbertson, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieutenant O. Owen, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. D. Lumb, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieutenant L. E. Roe, Yorkshire Lights.
Quarter-Master and Honourable Lieutenant J. H. Kelly, Queen's Westminsters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED.

Major J. Lovibond, Northumberlands.
Captain N. Dryden, Northumberlands.
Captain G. T. Parkinson, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant R. Burnand, Northumberlands

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Addenbrooke, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieutenant M. Singleton, Yorkshire Lights.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant C. Barnard, Northumberlands.

LONDON, May 14.

KILLED.

Captain H. T. Hunter, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. B. Noble, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain V. Gilliland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. Gamblin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Durrant Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. Wood Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. M. Legge, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. Stantial, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Corbally, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Dix, North Staffords.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The following are the names of officers in one hundred and twenty-first list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

20th Battery, R. F. A.:—Major F. N. Parbury.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

87th Punjabis:—Captain M. J. N. Abray.

2nd-2nd Gurkhas:—Captain G. D. Mathew.

WOUNDED.

15th Lancers:—Captain A. C. K. S. Clarke.

40th Pathans:—Second-Lieutenant E. Johnson.

47th Sikhs:—Captain S. B. Combe (third time).

THE SILENCE OF THE POPE.

"We do not wonder that some Roman Catholics—and we dare say very many—are rendered uneasy by the Pope's silence, and are perhaps acutely distressed by it," says the *Spectator*. "If the Pope does not speak in this crisis of the history of the world, will a Papal pronouncement on morals ever seem worth while again, Innocent Roman Catholics of Belgium have been outraged and pillaged and killed. Their best-known Cardinal has been arrested and insulted because he dared to say what he sincerely believed was the truth. Are such things really to go unchallenged?"

The recent interview the Pope on peace is of doubtful authenticity, and it is said that the Pope's private Chamberlain, who acted as interpreter, has been asked to resign his post.

The Pope has sent £1,000 to Cardinal Mercier, another £1,000 to the Archbishop of Cracow, with letters sympathetic as to the distress in Belgium and Poland.

50 YEARS SINCE LINCOLN DIED.

It is just fifty years since Abraham Lincoln, the great American President, was assassinated.

"Many rulers of more splendid intellect and of cultivation incomparably superior have directed the affairs of great States on both sides of the Atlantic," says "The Times." "None has accomplished a mightier work in the annals of human progress; none is enshrined more surely for all time in the grateful memory of his countrymen, and of all to whom clear insight and dauntless courage, in the unswerving service of conscience and of duty, are amongst the most exalted objects of reverence and of love.

"Lincoln is one of the patron saints of democracy, at least to all democrats born of the same blood. He saved the American Unions, with all its heritage of old traditions and of progressive ideals, in the hour of its most deadly peril."

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Over 1,25,000 Members on Register.

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

You will do a better day's work!

—and you will feel fitter and fresher all day—if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving-power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely *increases* nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Thus, **Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.**, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles,** points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the Wife of **Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

Begin by taking Sanatogen regularly every morning, with or after breakfast.

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self-confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Write for a Free Booklet.

Take the first step *to-day*, not to-morrow—*now*, not presently.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Provided you mention this paper, we will send you a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This is a practical handbook, written by an experienced physician and containing a great deal of useful information. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Sanatogen
THE NERVE — FOOD

THAT'S WHAT *I* LIKE!

Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so bonny

and Cook says she wouldn't be without it for flavouring the puddings and sauce

A Perfect Food for Baby

— Mellin's Food is perfect because it contains all that is essential for healthy development. Perfect because it can be given to the most tender infant with assurance of complete nourishment.

Mellin's Food

Starch free — Untouched by hand

A Sample of Mellin's Food, together with a useful Handbook for Mothers, "The Care of Infants in India," will be sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON E.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties: Patriotic Pcerrotts at 6-30 p.m. Gaiety, at 10 p.m. Edwards' Theatre.

Madras United Spg. and Wg. Mills Company Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4-10 p.m.

Alliance Cotton Mill Co. Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Insovency Court, 11-30 a.m.

Badham Pile & Co. Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

Tennis Match: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The Empress, the James Greaves, the Connaught, the Howard and Bullough and the Imperial Cotton Mills: Ordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, from 4-30 to 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

PRIEST—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 4th May 1915, the wife of Captain Robert Priest, M.B., R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

FERRAR—At Earl Soham, Suffolk, on the 6th May 1915, the wife of Major M. L. Ferrar, Indian Army, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

REID—On the 24th April 1915, killed in action in France, Francis Jackson Reid, Canadian Contingent, youngest son of Surgeon General Sir A. Scott Reid, K.C.B., (I.M.S., retired.)

CHRISTOPHER—On the 27th April 1915, in France, killed in action, Captain L. D. L. Christopher, 40th Pathans. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

DALMAHOY—On the 27th April 1915, in France, killed in action, Captain J. F. C. Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans. Deely regretted by his brother officers.

ANDERSON—On the 29th April 1915, in the Persian Gulf, killed in action, Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, second son of the late General Sir H. S. Anderson, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, aged 42. Deeply regretted.

ANDERSON—On the 2nd May 1915, of fever, Cuthbert William Berry Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, Katha, Burma, eldest son of Mr. K. Munro Anderson, C.P., India. Deeply regretted.

VIVIAN—Killed in action in France, on the 27th April 1915, Lieut-Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs. Deeply regretted by all ranks.

CARDEN—Of wounds received in action, on the 30th April 1915, Major John Rutter Carden, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs. Deeply regretted by all ranks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, May 15.

644—Duties—Orderly Sergeants. For week ending:—
No. 1 Company Sgt. W. A. Niven.
No. 2 Company Sgt. A. E. Sherron.

645—Parades—No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 20th and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill. No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 20th for 7.5 inch Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North. The R. F. F. Class Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sgt. Stubbs.

648—Bounds—Reference Corps under No. 640 of 12th May 1915. (b) does not apply to Volunteer Units.

(Sd.) P. H. ROTALLACK, Lieut. B.V.A.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CASTALIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Castalia arrived at the port this morning at 6 with the following passengers.

TO BOMBAY.

Mr. J. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Lt. A. S. Holmes, Capt. H. B. W. Hughes, Lt. R. C. Milward, Miss E. A. Natham and Lt. B. J. Smith.

TO KARACHI.

Mr. W. N. C. Barlow, Mr. B. M. Blackburn, Mr. P. G. W. Bullock, Mr. E. D. Cant, Mr. J. C. Coates, Mr. G. H. Conner, Mr. M. H. C. Cutlor, Mr. C. F. Dann, Mr. Robert Davies, Mr. B. J. Devenish-Meares, Mr. D. A. C. Dunn, Mr. D. H. Ellison, Mr. G. E. F. Clennell, Mr. L. H. Forrest, Mr. D. A. Garbett, Mr. T. Gazzard, Mr. G. W. Gemmell, Mr. T. E. Heyward, Mr. R. K. Henson, Mr. R. V. Hoare, Mr. S. Jepson, Mr J. G. Kilpin, Mr. J. F. V. Lalor, Mr. H. A. Leggatt, Mr. M. Slade, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Mr. A. C. Moore, Mr. W. S. Moore, Mr. D. B. O'Shea, Mr T. E. Pearse, Mr. R. K. Peckover, Mr. C. E. V. Phillips, Mr. E. C. Pine Coffin, Mr. G. Plomer, Mr. R. J. Power, Mr E. D. Rees, Mr. O. R. Rowlinson, Mr O. R. P. Russell, Mr. F. M. R. Salvesen, Mr. R. E. Shaw, Mr. C. M. Spaull, Mr. C. R. Spear, Mr. R. J. D. Teague, Mr. G. H. Thomas, Mr. G. E. Tinney, Mr. G. P. Troughton-Deane, Mr. J. D. Twinborrow, Mr. S. E. Walker, Mr. W. A. Whitehead, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, Mr J. Williams, Mr. R. P. Williams, Capt. C. V. Wills and Mrs. Wills.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Malwa which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived London on Saturday morning the 15th instant. All well.

WASHAWAY ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On Saturday evening the line on the Dhond Baramati Railway was washed away at places near Shiruphal station, necessitating the detention of a train. The trains on the G. I. P. Railway were run as usual.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURN.

Five attacks and three deaths from plague and three attacks and two deaths from smallpox were registered in Bombay on Friday last, the plague attacks being reported one each from Esplanade, Mandvi, Umerkhadi, Fanaswadi and Tardeo. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes was 63, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 125 of 1915. The total number of rats caught was 1,939, out of which 56 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed six of these latter B Ward 33, C Ward 8, D Ward 1, E Ward 8, and F and G Wards.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Nadirshah Kawasji, a Parsi, with the theft of a bicycle, belonging to one Furdoon Framroze. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The accused, who used to go to the complainant's house, picked up the bicycle which was lying on the verandah, and gave it to a cycle dealer for repairs. Information was given to the Police, who recovered the cycle from the dealer and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Nariman asked the Court to bind over the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

INSULTING A LADY. FINED RS. 15.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Miss Blandford charged Mrs. Sykes of Carlyle Chambers, Apollo Bunder, with insult. Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Indrajit, barrister, was for the defence.

The complainant, who resided at the Watson's Annexe, alleged that on the 5th instant the respondent had occasion to go to the Annexe, where she asked the complainant to settle an account due by her mother. The respondent was told she would have to wait for a few days, whereupon, it is further alleged, she used very insulting language towards the complainant.

The Magistrate convicted Mrs. Sykes and fined her Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to Miss Blandford as compensation.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Joma Handi a tindal, was charged with sailing his prow in the harbour without lights.

Early on Saturday the accused was seen bringing his prow into the harbour without any lights. A shot was fired across her bows but the accused continued coming in. A launch was then sent after the prow and a rifle shot was fired from the launch, and the prow then stopped.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

COLLISION BETWEEN MOTOR CYCLE AND VICTORIA.

Mr. N. A. Naismith residing in the Taj Mahal Hotel, was going on his motor cycle along Hornby Vellard at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, after dinner on Friday night, when, it is alleged, he did not notice a private victoria belonging to Mr. Magandeoji Kalyanji of Old Hanuman Lane, which was standing on the left side of the road there, and collided with it. The impact frightened the horse, which bolted and ran into a tree, smashing a wheel and bending up the mud-guards. Fortunately the occupants of the carriage were standing out at the time. Mr. Blyth of Hornby Road, who was seated in his car facing towards Worli, picked up Mr. Naismith in an unconscious condition and removed him to the E. G. Hospital, where Mr. Naismith, regained consciousness on Saturday morning. It is believed Mr. Naismith's collar-bone has either been fractured or dislocated and his knee broken or twisted, and he has an incised wound above the left temple.

APPEAL TO EUROPEAN HUMANITARIANS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest your anonymous correspondent's letter headed "A Brutal Jehu" in your esteemed paper of 10th instant.

I beg the kindhearted writer of the letter, the two European gentlemen referred to by him, and other European humanitarians in this country kindly to take notice of any instances of cruelty to poor animals in trains, ships, markets and slaughter-houses, and write to you about them.

Many humanitarians in England have been kindly exposing such cruelties to poor animals, and I pray that similar efforts may be made in this country where *millions* of poor dumb creatures suffer most dreadful cruelties before their dead bodies are served on the table as food.—Yours, etc.

LABHASHANKER LAXMIDAS.
Junagad, May 12.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if, this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DAMAGE RS. 30,000.

A fire broke out at about 7 p.m. yesterday in a godown stored with Indian hats, belonging to Messrs. Chinoy Brothers, hat-manufacturers of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The ground floor of Moos Building, in which the fire broke out, was let out for shops and godowns, whilst the upper floors were used as residential quarters by Parsi families. It being a Sunday there was no work going on in the godowns, which were closed. Smoke was seen issuing out of them at about 7 p.m., and the Fire Brigade was at once communicated with. The fire engines quickly turned up on the scene, but by this time the flames had quickly spread from one godown to another through the communicating passage and though the Fire Brigade set to work promptly and energetically and brought the flames under control, in about an hour, the hats and caps in the godown were nearly all destroyed by fire. The Brigade were however able to confine the fire to the godowns and prevent it from spreading to the other parts of the building.

The total damage to the hats and the building is estimated about Rs. 30,000.

The origin of the fire is not known.

INDIAN ST JOHN AMBULANCC HELPS BELGIUM.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association has received the following acknowledgement from the Belgium Doctors' Relief Fund.—"I have received from the Belgium Minister the cheque for £25 to which your letter refers. In the name of the Committee of the above Fund I write to thank you very cordially for this donation for which I enclose formal receipt. It may interest you to know that we have lately sent £800 to the Committee of Belgium Doctors and Pharmacists in Brussels, for the relief of doctors in Belgium; it has been sent through the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Meanwhile I thought you might like to hear how some of the money subscribed has been administered."

VISCOUNTESS CURZON.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

A new portrait of Lady Curzon, who is renowned for her beauty and charm. Her husband, Lord Curzon, is serving on the Queen Elizabeth, in the Dardanelles.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

On Saturday morning one Mathaprasad, of Malad, a Purdeshi milkman, while crossing the railway line between the two platforms of the Bandra Station, was run over by an up-Borivli local and instantly killed, the body being shockingly mutilated. At an inquest held over the body a verdict of accidental death was recorded. A Parsi gentleman who had witnessed the accident handed over Rs. 15 to the Station authorities with a request that the amount might be utilised for decent disposal of the corpse, or for the benefit of deceased's family.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST LADY MILMAN FAILS.

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE AS TO OTHER PARTIES.

After occupying the attention of Mr Justice Lawrence and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division, for several days, the libel action brought by Miss Victoria Poulton, a governess, was concluded during mail week.

She claimed damages against Lady Susan Augusta Milman, Miss Rosalind Louisa Hart Milman, and Miss Violet Eveline Hart Milman, her two unmarried daughters the Rev. Richard Swann-Mason, her soninlaw, a chaplain on H.M.S. Isis, and his wife, Mrs. Rita Swann-Mason.

The lady alleged that the defendants stated that she was of unsound mind, and that Mr. Swann-Mason, after conculting Mr. Fordham at the West London Police Court, went to the relieving officer of Kensington and made the statement that she was a lunatic.

It was also contended that Miss Rosalind Milman wrote to a Mrs. Le Fleming, a mutual friend, intimating that Miss Poulton ought to be placed under restraint.

Mrs. Swann-Mason having given evidence for the defence, counsel for Miss Poulton admitted that there was no evidence against Lady Milman and Miss Violet Milman. The judge agreed and gave jujdgment in their favour.

In his summing up the judge said hat the relations between the parties, particularly between Miss Poulton and Miss Rosalind Milman, were beyond his power to fathom.

The jury failed to agree regarding the other parties to the case, and were discharged.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ROSHANARA.

The re-opening of the Royal Opera House on Saturday night was quite a notable occasion in the theatrical history of Bombay. And it was an agreeable surprise, not only in the refined and artistic character of the entertainment, but in the real delight of the beauty of the interior of the theatre. On another occasion we hope to give an extended description of this beautiful, theatre; for the present, it will suffice to say that, during the long period that it has remained closed, the interior has been so changed and beautified as to make it quite a pleasurable experience merely to sit in the auditorium. The city is under a great debt to M.r Karaka for having provided it with a theatre which far surpasses anything of the kind that it has ever had, and is certainly worthy to rank with some of the most beautiful playhouses in the world.

There was a very large audience, the boxes and stalls being crowded and the other parts of the house well-filled, and the impression left by Roshanara on her previous appearance in Bombay was evidenced by the genuine enthusiasm of her reception. We have on previous occasions exhausted the superlatives of eulogy in appreciation of the art of this great *danseuse*, and a second experience leaves us more impressed than ever by the beauty of her natural grace and acquired technique. She brings every movement of her graceful limbs and sinuous body into a perfect expression of poetry in motion, and whether she is interpreting the beauty of physical movement in "The Birth of Lakshmi,"—beautiful but classically not quite correct, we believe,—the weird "Snake Dance" of Nagpur, the "Golden Winno,"—the Harvest Dance of Ceylon—or the prettily conveived Glowworm dance to the measure of an old English Gavotte, her art is equally complete. Her performance of the Tango and the Maxix reveals the beauty of those warm-blooded examples of the Terpsichorean art from South America, in a way that is not often vouchsafed to the audience of a theatre in the Eastern hemisphere.

Included in the Company is Miss Gladys Gaylord, who has a voice of extreme sweetness and purity and sang "A Fors e Lui" with finished technique, but lacked the fire and spirit wsich this great song of Verdi's demands. But, still one greatly enjoyed the prettiness of Miss Gaylord's singing, not only in this but in some simple trifles which she gave later in the programme. There is also Mr. Henry de Bray, a finished Tangoist, and a very delightful trifler in humourous *chansonettes* and little recitations of great delicacy. We like Mr. de Bray. He has a refreshing manner and an infantile pretence that are very taking.

Of course there is the inevitable picture, without which no show in Bombay can be kept going. But "1914" is a really fine film, and to have a convincing and lurid representation of battle scenes in the present war is a great change from the dreary round of battle pictures of the American Civil War and burlesques of the Napoleonic battles. The story of "1914", too, by "Rita" is interesting and emotional, and it is brilliantly acted by leading English artists. The largeness of the screen and the excellence of the projection are also unusual for Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At the Excelsior the week there is a bright entertainment, thanks chiefly to the efforts of Leigh and Leighton, who have come over from Calcutta with a reputation gained there which they are evidently going to uphold. Miss Addie Leigh appears singly as an operatic vocalist and singer of ragtime as well as in the double turn, and the audiences during the week-end have not been slow to appreciate her singing, which is much above the average that is heard at the musical halls in India. She has a really good voice, and chooses her songs well. Those who like ballad get ballad, and those who like ragtime get ragtime, but there is not much doubt that it is in her operatic songs that she is heard at her best. In the double turn, in which Miss Leigh is assisted by Mr. Clive Leighton—who is not unknown to Bombay audiences—a feature is made of a kind of dream tango. There is a series of very entertaining songs, duets and dances, and one particularly pleasing number is the "Golden Dream" duet. While contrasting with this pretty melody there is a sprightly ragtime song or two, and of course a Tango dance, which is very well done—as as, of course, it should be when the principal partner was not long ago the leading vocalist and dancer in the Bandmann Company. The appearance of Leigh and Leighton is a very welcome addition to the pleasures of Bombay, and it is a pity that it clashes with the visit of Roshanara.

The film programme includes another of the Kinemacolour films which were taken in connection with the King's tour in India. It shows in natural colours some of the troops which make up the Indian Army and many of the Princes and Ruling Chiefs who have responded so splendidly to the Empire's call. "The Beryl Coronet" is a three-part Sherlock Holmes story which many will find interesting, and Pathe's Gazette and a comic of the boisterously funny kind complete the programme. There is one disappointment. Owing to the international situation the powers that be did not deem it advisable that the "Colonel Heeza Lyer" film should be exhibited. Later on, when normal conditions prevail and innocent humour is not likely to be misinterpreted, it may be possible to resurrect this and others of the series.

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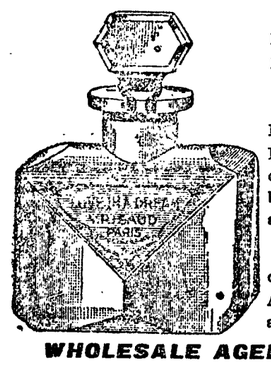

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 17, 1915.

GERMAN ALTRUISM FOUND OUT.

The carefully studied and persistent efforts which have been made by German millionaires and diplomatists for the intervention, or at least the friendship, of the United States, appear to be on the eve of receiving their quietus, through the effects of sheer, inherent vicious, cankered degeneracy. No matter how far the United States Government was prepared to go in deference to the appeals from the big German element within her folds or from an economic point of view, had Germany played the same game by respecting international laws and acting up to the dictates of civilisation in the methods of waging war, it would be preposterous to suppose that our American "cousins" would have incurred the risk of their great country losing its respect among nations and being relegated to the limbo of barbarism, by acquiescing in the wanton brutality and savagery of the German people. The text of the Note to Germany, cabled by Reuter, by its firm, dignified tone, unmistakably indicates that whatever influence the German money magnates and diplomatists might have exercised over the United States Government, it has been ruthlessly and irrevocably destroyed by Germany's wanton disregard of what must be maintained as the current standard of civilisation by friend and foe alike,—humanity.

Much was promised to America for her sympathy and whole-hearted moral support. And the wonderful part she was to play in the role of peacemaker, when the time came, apparently tickled the vanity of President Wilson to such an extent in the earlier stages of the war, that he became so obsessed with the idea of his importance, that practically he could declaim about nothing else; with the unhappy result that he gradually talked himself into such an exaggerated vein of egotism, that the war had hardly commenced when he began to dictate to Britain more in the role of a self-constituted despot than as a mere arbitrator in prospective. In a measure this was the prime cause of Germany being hoist with its own petard. For the objections set forth by President Wilson in his famous Note to Sir Edward Grey, were mere technical trivialities compared to the indignities and outrages Germany has since heaped upon the American flag. For this reason the United States had no alternative but to call Germany to account as she has done. But over and above being promised the role of an all-powerful pacificator, a campaign was assiduously set on foot to persuade America that the British Empire is the arch-enemy of peace and freedom. The alleged aim of Germany, it was said, is to have the seas as well as the narrows permanently open for the free use of all nations in times of war, as well as in times of peace. And the doctrine was persistently preached in America that, while every nation must have the right for commercial and fiscal purposes to impose whatever duties it thinks fit, the same privilege must not be extended to the British Empire, whose component parts are scattered over the world, as it would be tantamount to a world-empire, if a country owning a large part of the globe could make discriminating duties between the Motherland and the Dominions or Colonies as against other nations, which the agitators allege was of late the British practice. For contrast to this policy of Great Britain's, German colonial policy is cited, where all German colonies have always been open to every comer, including the Motherland, on equal terms. There can be no doubt that at one time during the war period, specious arguments of this kind were beginning to take root in America in view of dazzling post-war business prospects, more especially the splendid trade which would ensue with Germany. The German colonial "open door" which was being made so much of by pro-German agitators in America need not be considered, as their overseas commerce had hardly begun. And as Germany had an enormous free trade in the British Empire it would not have been to her interest to have presented the tariff reformer with an argument in the shape of fiscal discrimination in the German colonies, considering the freedom she enjoyed in the British Empire. Germany had the freedom of the trade of Great Britain and Ireland, though she protected her own home markets: she had freedom to trade in India and all the British Crown colonies. It is true that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Rhodesia all give the Mother Country a preference, but this is a small affair compared with the preference which is given by all the states of the Zollverein (Customs Unions) to one another. The German Empire is compact, the British Empire is scattered; but the principle is the same. One part of the British Empire has as good a right to make its own fiscal arrangements with another part, as if they were states within the German Empire. What binds the German Empire together is the tariff wall which was built round it by its statesmen. If, when this great Zollverein was being created, England had interfered in the name of Free Trade the Germans might have had a grievance. The British Empire claims the same right to make its own fiscal arrangements, as the German states claimed when the modern German Empire was being formed. And it would indeed have been a strange happening had America been led into the belief that she could question the right of another sovereign state to do what the United States and Germany have already done, and which the former so thoroughly believes in herself.

In the annals of diplomatic history, there has surely never been a more absurd contention raised than this one of Germany's, that she is fighting for freedom of trade against Britain, which is fighting for protection. As a matter of fact British Freetraders were too prone to accept the argument that Free Trade had to be maintained to avoid the possibility of a war with Germany. But when war broke out our Free Trade system was still in force with no prospect of a change. Free Trade, therefore, did not prevent a war with Germany. And what is more the financial situation created by Germany might force the British Empire into fiscal reform, which according to representations made to America, the Germans are at present fighting to prevent. This magnificent pose of Germany's in which she seeks to impress America with the idea that she is fighting in the interests of others, is chiefly significant of how much she requires outside help. But it would seem that America has at last realised what store to set on Germany's altruism, and may now be more ready to believe that such able exponents of the "might is right" principle, might be inclined, after accounting for the Allies, to make short shrift of the Monroe Doctrine, by paying the Western hemisphere a visit for the purpose of establishing a few more of their disinterested reforms for the benefit of the world at large.

UNSOUND FINANCE.

In a sober but thoughtful article on the Indian budget for the current year contributed to the pages of "Bankers' Magazine" for April, Mr. Benham has at its close a pregnant observation on the net surplus of railways which year after year is credited to the general revenue account. After deprecating the penny wise and pound foolish policy generally in vogue, which in a lean year cuts down the programme of urgent works of great public utility, the writer observes:—"At the same time surveying the figures for some years past, we cannot help thinking that too much is drawn from the railway figures in support of the revenues of the country." This observation, so mildly expressed, is significant. It has struck the writer that too much is drawn from the railway surplus to help the general revenue. But it is not that "too much" is drawn. That is an inadequate expression. The entire net gain on the railways, after providing for working expenses, interest and other charges, is credited to the revenue. Mr. Benham would leave us to infer that such a practice is not conducive to the greater annual progress of railways by way of extension or improvement. Were the railway surplus to be earmarked and utilised for that purpose alone greater progress might be witnessed in railway construction and improvement. No sound financier can deny the force of this argument which is synonymous with business commonsense. In these columns objection has more than once been taken to the practice which appropriates wholesale the railway surplus to purposes of general revenue. Those who follow a mercantile avocation would never commit such a blunder. The profit derived from a specific undertaking would, save under exceptional circumstances, be utilised for extending and improving that specific enterprise. Such profit, when so utilised for further improvement must be considered as capital in its nature. That outlay in its turn would, *pro tanto*, become profitable later on. The truth of this axiom is so obvious that it is astonishing that the Imperial Government has yet failed to seize it.

But the question does not rest there. There is a wider significance in this annual transfer of railway profit to the general account of revenue. While legitimate and reasonable railway improvements are partially starved, ordinary current expenditure is allowed to mount up, with this result, that this surplus nowadays acts as much of a *deus ex machina* for surplus or deficit, as was the case with the opium revenue before the days of the Chinese agreement for the cessation of the state trade in opium. We once elaborated this point, which is apt to pass unnoticed, even by those who dip into the annual financial figures a little more closely than the average man of business. When closely looked into the evils of it becomes at once transparent. The fat railway surplus which for the last seven years has been accruing to the Imperial Government is to a great extent absorbed by the larger expenditure by the great spending departments. Expenditure is thus allowed to run riot, which but for this fact would be within the limits of the ordinary revenue from land taxation and land assessments. We can always put our finger on the items which have shown a larger and larger expenditure, always excepting that on education and sanitation. But having regard to the principle for which we are here contending even those heads should be controlled if there are not enough available funds from the general revenue. It is unsound finance to divert the surplus derived from a specific enterprise, earmarked, and for which specific borrowings are announced, to another branch of revenue. The argument generally urged against the contention we have more than once raised is, that this railway expenditure is a part of the branch of the administration and there is nothing wrong in the practice objected to. The wrongness lies, however, in the fact that all railway expenditure is incurred from specific borrowings, which do *not* enter the general revenue accounts. Railway account is an account separate and by itself. The capital is always raised from public loans, while the other charges, the interest, the sinking fund and annuities; each and every one is paid out from the earnings of the railways. But it is no use further expatiating on this uneconomical practice. It is uneconomical, because it really conceals the true character of the growth of expenditure and the source whence it is partly met. Current expenditure must come from current revenue alone. Specific income from a specific source, absolutely earmarked, as railway capital is, must go towards either the diminution of that capital or towards extending and improving railways. To the extent that each year's railway surplus is utilised for railway purposes only, and no other, the Government is relieved from incurring fresh debt on public works like railways which now annually average 12 million pounds sterling.

How the public is somewhat misled as to the totals of revenue, expenditure and surplus will be clearly understood from what follows. From a recent Parliamentary return issued, it appears that the net revenue during the decade which ended with 1912-13 aggregated 503.35 million pounds. The total expenditure was 485.07 million pounds. The net surplus was 18.25 million pounds. But this surplus would have been nowhere had the railway net surplus not been included in the general revenue account. That railway surplus for the same ten years was 21.44 million pounds. Exclude it from the total of the net revenue and the result is a net general revenue of only 481.91 million pounds. So that the final outcome of general revenue, exclusive of railway profit and general expenditure, is a net loss in ten years of 3.16 million pounds instead of a surplus of 18.25 millions. Thus, it will be clearly seen what a *deus ex machina* is the railway surplus for the Government. The real deficit is converted into a surplus by this machinery, and this is the astute way in which our finances are exhibited for popular consumption.

Notes of the Day.

The Portuguese Outbreak.

Affairs in Portugal are of a somewhat surprising nature, for we were under the impression that that country, which is our most ancient ally and we believe very zealous in our cause, was holding herself in readiness to take her stand by the Allies, either in Europe or Africa if need arose. But it is quite evident, in view of to-day's telegrams, that on the banks of the Tagus the many conflicting interests which have torn the State since the Revolution, have not sunk their differences in the face of the Great War. It is to the credit of King Manoel, who by the way is allied by marriage with a Princess of the Saxon and Roman Catholic branch of the House of Hohenzollern, that in last August he issued a manifesto to his adherents in Portugal, not to stir up any trouble of a nature likely to embarrass the Government. It is gratifying to note that the Royalists have taken the order of their chief seriously and it is a great pity that other political elements have not done likewise.

Agents Provocateurs?

German agents have been so busy in all neutral countries that one is constrained to wonder whether they have had a finger in the Portuguese pie. It will be remembered that a short while ago Germany was compelled, by the force of circumstances, to apologise to little Portugal and felt very humiliated at the experience. It will therefore cause great joy in Berlin to know that confusion worse confounded reigns at Lisbon. We sincerely hope that the Government by law established in Portugal will soon set its house in order again or the Germans may once more try to stir up trouble on the Angolese frontier. The humorous touch in the Lisbon situation is supplied by the part played in it by the venerable Vasco-de-Gama. This unique vessel, which is believed on her maiden voyage to have flown the flag of Noah, has tasted quite a lot of trouble in her time and we hope that no one will hurt a relic which has weathered so many (Tagus) storms.

The Italian Crisis.

Italy has so often been "on the brink" that one is not inclined to regard the fluctuations at Rome too seriously; but it does seem as though at last the Italian Government means business. Signor Salandra's resignation has been rejected by King Victor Emmanual, who has felt the pulse of the nation and realises what it wants. The action of the Italian Premier was both correct and opportune, for it has enabled the Cabinet to gauge the popularity of their policy, and also dispelled any misconceptions as to the sympathies of the Royal House. It should also convince the Conservative element in the Upper House that they are backing the wrong horse and that the continuance of such a policy must discredit them in the eyes of their compatriots and the entire world.

The ex-Knights of the Garter.

The removal of the banners of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Duke of Cumberland, the Emperor Francis Joseph and other Knights of the Garter, who had sworn faithfully to serve the Sovereign of the Order, completes their banishment from an order of chivalry which they are not fitted to adorn. It is curious that the action of the King in removing their names from the Roll was so long deferred. But it may be that King George chivalrously hesitated to take a step which might have been misconstrued as a petty act of malice. But it was clear that after the recent revelations of the treatment of English prisoners in Germany, the piratical outrages on the High Seas, and all the other atrocities in the long calendar of German crimes, it was impossible that these unchivalrous enemies of the King should retain a distinction which is reserved only for men of honour and chivalry. It will be interesting to see how long the Duke of Cumberland cares to continue the use of a title which a man of self-respect could not retain with decency.

Herr Dernburg asked to Quit.

Washington seems to have fully awakened at last to a sense of what is due to the self-respect of a great sovereign republic. Nothing has more amazed the outside world during the last few months than the spectacle of President Wilson prating of neutrality, the while German agents, such as Herr Dernburg, have been conducting a vigorous pro-German campaign throughout the country. Had their exploits been confined to newspaper interviews and the use of their personal influence with editors, etc., they might have been allowed to pass. But there has been in the United States what amounts to an open German conspiracy to convert the people of that country to the support of the Teutonic alliance. Every sort of means, underhand and dishonest, as well as blatant and straightforward, has been brought in use to achieve this result until, intoxicated by the amazing licence accorded them by the White House, Count Bernstorff, Herr Dernburg and Co., took to scoldings and insolent denunciations accompanied by expressions of contempt for the section of the American public which refuses to be cajoled into pro-Germanism. Herr Dernburg has now been asked to quit, and that may be taken, also, as a warning to Count Bernstorff.

The Borstal System in Bombay.

The Press-note on the introduction of the Borstal system in Dharwar, which was issued on Thursday, calls attention to a question that has been increasingly discussed in modern social science, namely the proper treatment of juvenile offenders. The humane and generally accepted view is based on the recognition that child criminals are too often the victims of circumstances beyond their own control, that they are more sinned against than sinning, and that they, therefore, call for rescue and regeneration rather than vindictive reprisals which might ruin them for life. In England, especially, recently, it was conclusively shown that quite half the number of professional criminals had been first convicted when under 21 years of age, a period when the criminal habit had not yet been definitely formed. Moreover, these adolescents escaped special reformatory treatment, for 16 is in Great Britain the age of criminal majority after which no youthful offenders can be committed to State reformatory schools. It was accordingly decided to create a penal establishment under the State control which should be a half-way house between the prison and the reformatory school. Thus in 1902 a beginning was made with a selected number of juvenile adults, sentenced to not less than six months, since increased to one year, and they were sent to Borstal to be treated under rules approved by the Home Secretary. The general principles underlying these rules are obviously followed by the Bombay Government in their settlement at Dharwar.

After-Prison Assistance.

But more than "chastening the erring subject, to train the hand, to strengthen the moral sense while in durance" it is essential to assist on discharge by helping him to find work. In this connection it is important to quote the view of the Commissioners of Prisons in England in their report for the year 1908 on the British experiment:—

> The success was most marked in those localities, where magistrates or other benevolent persons, personally co-operated in making the scheme a success. Local Borstal Committees were established at all prisons and it was arranged that those members of the local Committees should become ex-officio honorary members of the Central Borstal Association which it intended should become, what it now is, the parent society directing the general aid on discharge of this category of young prisoners.

It is not too much to hope that the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society will soon justify its existence by labouring strenuously and incessantly to make the Borstal Settlement a regular appanage of prisons in the Presidency.

The Ouzel's Song.

I hear a music in the air
As I pass down the little valley,
I hope to see the Naiad there,
And so beside the reeds I dally.
It is the water brawling, brawling.
It is the ouzel calling, calling.
Bird and stream
One singer seem,
Two notes as one are falling, falling.

Right merry is the woodland's voice,
Sweet is the piping of the Dryad.
The breezes in the reeds rejoice,
But sweetest is the laughing Naiad.
Hark to the wavelets singing, singing.
Hark to the ouzel ringing, ringing.
Silver chimes
And merry rhymes
Together they are bringing, bringing.

Oh, ripple, whisper in her ear,
"I love but you". Lo, from the river
An answer do I seem to hear,
"I love you ever, ever, ever."
Is it the streamlet sighing, sighing?
Is it the ouzel crying, crying?
Can the breeze
Amid the trees
Repeat, "For you I'm dying, dying"?

She laughs in every lapping wave,
She flings the foam flakes far above her,
She sleeps within a secret cave,
And dreams, I hope, of me, her lover.
Oh, watch the fountain welling, welling.
Oh, hear the ouzel telling, telling
To the wood
That love is good;
His is a music all-excelling.

H. FIELDING-HALL,
In "The Saturday Review."

The Bombay Chronicle.

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RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

ITS MESSAGE AND ITS MEANING.

The literature of a nation is its pulse. It is the safest index to its sanity. In a people's literature we meet face to face those influences geographical or ethnological, psychological or religious which make them better or worse than their neighbours. Without having a thorough knowledge of a country's literature, and in a larger sense of its art and music, it is impossible fully to appreciate the intellectual and psychic forces that inspire its acts. Practically nothing is known of Russian literature among English speaking peoples, with the natural result that only one in a thousand has any sane notions about the Russian cosmos and the system on which it revolves. Of course, the average "educated" man has read Tolstoy, or has possibly even seen him on the stage. He has a grotesque idea that Tolstoy was a revolutionary, a nihilist, a strange hermit and a brilliant writer. To the average English-speaking man Tolstoy comprises Russian literature and Tolstoy is misunderstood; of the writers that preceded Tolstoy or those who have followed him little is known. Yet it is true to say that a man who is ignorant of Russian literature is perforce ignorant of the tremendous psychological forces which have been at work in Europe and of the great wave of Russian idealism which has swept the Western Continent to deluge the grossly materialistic thesis which had marred the culture of London, Paris, Vienna and New York. Whilst in these latter the spirit of competition and political friction dominated the moral atmosphere, Russia sent forth her glorious message of spirituality, which rang through a palsied and degenerate Europe like a clarion call, till Dostoievsky, Turgenieff, Tolstoy and Chehov became as it were the leaders of social thought in the highest intellectual circles of the West. The spirit of European litrature during the mid-Victorian era and following it has been the spirit of laborious achievement, broken here and there with the exultation of victory, the overflowing optimism of material success. The Russian school was of a different calibre, its disciples were not content with the realities,—though few men have taken those realities and evolved things beautiful from them better than the intellectualists of Muscovy. Dostoievsky Turgenieff and Tolstory deserted the theme of struggle and disappointment in our every day life in order to give expression to the pulsation of their own mysticism struggling for a greater field in human enterprise, and search for the far-off horizons, dimmed and obscured by the mists of materialism yet ever the goal. To the great Russian masters life is a glorious adventure in boundless space; the cramped narrowness of the real conditions they regarded but as barriers to break down. Throughout the works of these great Slavs, there is the constant commingling of the seen and the half-seen; the presence of the human real provoking to the search for the super-natural ideal. When one has exhausted one's mind over the vulgarities of the mawkish Munich school, the gross materialism (which has happily been passing during the last decade) of the French intellectuals, to take up the study of Russian literature, it is like coming into a rose garden on a summer evening from a stuffy room filled with the musty odours of hot-house flowers.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw Russia's greatest literary period close. Nekrasoff, her most popular poet, died in 1877 and Dostoievskey's death followed four years later,—just after he had stirred the world with his incomparably human and pathetic work "The Brothers Karamazov." Turgenieff passed away a year after Dostoievesky and between the deaths of these two Tolstoy passed through that tremendous intellectual and spiritual struggle which caused him to leave the field of active art for greater indulgence in that mysticism which to him was "the peace that passeth all understanding." The Russian literature, which is one of Europe's noblest possessions, belongs to the period which preceded the renunciation by Tolstoy of the things of this world. From the hour of his renunciation Russian literature has retreated as it were to the obscurity of secluded research, which promised great things in the future. Tolystoy, who is one of the most misunderstood of writers, combatted and still combats the Western thought which had crept into Russian art in the guise of that Positivism which alienated his sympathies from the Nihilist propaganda and vexed his firm belief in seeking the political solution in the religious hope.

This was his message to his country and judging by the awful phases through which Russian society has passed since the great renunciation, it is not too much to say that the Tolstoyan ideal has been the beacon light of Russian intellectualism, guiding it through all the perils, and chiefly those of Positivism, with which it was beset. During the depressed period, if one may call it such, of Russian literature, signs were not wanting of the fruits of the seed which the author of "Anna Karenina" had sown. Among the writers of fiction who had heard the master's message ring out over the national turmoil was Nicholas Leskov. Leaving aside the burning questions of his day, this writer sought his themes in the legends of early Christianity and for a while his tales, though suffering from the neuresthenia of the Agrarian-Socialist school, which preached the subordination of art to the needs of the day, had a wide circulation and did their share in combatting the ultra-positivists.

ALEXANDER BLO

But neither from Leskov or his contemporary, Upensky, was the deliverance of Russian literature from the temporary insignificance into which it had sunk since the brilliant ante-eighties, to come. The one chosen for this mission was Anton Chehov. Now Anton Chehov is not a name known to the average foreigner, as is say Tolstoy, or even Dostoievsky, (of the former he was a literary contemporary,) yet it was precisely this writer who lifted decline and decay to a pinnacle of high art and from sordidness in national thought,—slowly creeping from the Western capitals evolved beauty and inspiration. He was the son of a peasant and a doctor by profession. A man brought up to struggle from his earliest days, Chehov looked life in the face with the sharp and penetrating glance of a sceptic. Confining himself to short stories he has depicted for us the psychological phases through which the intellectualism of his country passed. He searched for the real and portrayed it with an unflinching pen. He held aloof from all the different schools and evolved his own. He was neither a mystic nor a positivist. He was intensely a man; too practical by training to dream, too strong by character to be caught in popular currents. Every branch of national life he painted coldly and without embellishment. Peasants, nobles, priests, officials, lawyers, publicans, doctors, soldiers and nurses pass in his brilliant pages towards some unknown goal, all marching to a rapid end, dimmed with the unsobriety of the times. Yet a deeper study of Chehov and he deserves the most profound cultivation reveals, as in all Russian writers, that the prosaic is but a veil that covers the poetic, and that cold impassivity is only used to cloak from the vulgar gaze an emotion that struggles to come to the surface. He tells some tragic story of human love and hate in the tones in which one might recount an ordinary street-brawl, but beneath the calm records lies that fund of a deep emotion,—sublime in its simplicity,—which awakens an inexpressible fear of the awful influences with which life is surrounded. And it must not be imagined that the cold narrator overdoes his part. On the contrary, Chehov tells them with a simple human sympathy made all the more lofty and profound by the dispassionate manner in which it is expressed. This wonderful writer died in 1904 and his works are sure to attract even more notice than they did during his life. Whilst he was alive Chehov's works were received frigidly by the schools he scorned to follow, but the vast mass of the Russian people had been stirred to its depths by this strange and solitary figure towering above the contentions of the day, and in the end the schools had to follow, or were borne off their feet behind this magnificent portrayer of life's realities.

Next to Chehov comes Maxim Gorky, one of the best known of Russian writers. The northern academy has never been able to decide which is the greater of these two. Their careers were vastly different. Gorky received from his countrymen and his colleagues an adulation as great as that showered upon Lord Byron when "Childe Harold" appeared. He was feted everywhere and the wayside stations were crowded as an express train which might have carried Gorky tore through. Like the author of "Manfred" he woke one morning to find himself famous. His career was fascinating and gloriously irresponsible in its quest of adventure. He ran away from home and lived among tramps, vagabonds and villains whom later he used in his works. He worked as a cook on a Volga steamer and as a fisherman on the Caspian. Drifting to Kazan he made friends among the University students and read there the mighty authors of his land. Had Gorky never written a line, one, by his career alone, would have attributed to him the truly Russian mind The Russian mind is hard to describe, inasmuch as it is infinite like all things Russian. The Russian mind is glorious; it connot be limited to a sphere fixed by tradition, narrow-mindedness or barbaric orthodoxy. The running away from home and the desire for the society

of brigands and drunkards, are all part and parcel of the Russian mind. Hence Gorky has often been considered as the best racial type among his peers. He sang the praise of the rolling stone which gathers no moss but quite a lot of information, and throughout the *bon garconerie* of his pages there gleams the sublime irresponsibility of the Slavonic character. But, alas, Gorky was swept away on the tempest of his own popularity! A son of the people he possessed their greatest weakness,—incapacity for keeping his head cool. His later exploits, including his arrest and exile are well known. To-day he dwells in Capri, a man who has watched and felt the inconsistencies of fame. He never surpassed his "Townsfolk" (1900) of which twenty-five thousand copies were sold in a fortnight, and it is a great pity that the author gave up painting those pictures of vagabond life,—so beautifully tinted as in "Chelkash" and "There were once men." His plays are utterly outclassed by his other works and though "In the Abyss" had a phenomenal success in its native land,—Gorky, as one of the greatest Slavonic scholars said to me,—is dead while Chehov lives.

There is one writer more of whom I must write and he is Alexander Blok. In the great school of Russian poets, this strange figure now roaring like Byron, now cooing like Shelley and yet again dignified into the profundity of Goethe, holds the imagination by the very versatility of his genius. To him the crowded and fashionable cafes of Moscow and Petrograd are pregnant with poetic suggestion. No corner of life is too sordid to be touched with the magic hues of Elysium, and no human folly too low to be played upon in his wonderful songs of life. In the words of a critic,—"Power he exercises by means of a shy reticence, by means of hints and half-tones, by suggestive images lightly drawn, and by music revealing such a passion for remote beauty, such a fine sensitiveness to sorrowful and exquisite meanings that it charms even the dusty prose of streets and restaurants into dignity and nobility." Alexander Blok emphasies the fact that a man may meet his Maker in a glass of champagne. He holds a tremendous sway over the Russian mind of to-day and his volumes of verse entitled "Poems on the Fair Lady", "Unlooked for Joy", "The Faith in Snow" and "Songs of the Night" will remain in the language of the land.

The Russian people are now on the threshold of great possibilities. They have served a hard apprenticeship to time. In the words of their great poet

"By serving the decrees of fate
"Through trials long they learnt to feel
"Their inborn strength; as hammer's weight
"Will splinter glass but temper steel."

Now that the world is tired of Prussian blood and iron, it is to be hoped that it will turn for its intellectual guidance to the tempered steel of Russia. That the world would be the better for it, no one who knows Russian literature can doubt.

K. K. A.

A second series of studies of "French Novelists of To-day," by Winifred Stephens, will shortly be published by Mr. John Lane, with an introduction on the French novel on the eve of the war, and the change that has come over the life and literature of France during the last twenty years. Separate chapters are devoted to Marcelle Tinayre, Romain Rolland, Jean Tharaud, Jerome Tharaud, Rene Boylesve, Pierre Mille, and Jean Aicard. As in the earlier series, the bibliographies at the beginning of the studies are not restricted to works of fiction.

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BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S "SVA".

Original as Sir George Birdwood is in many of his literary activities, one need not wonder at the very original and striking name he has given to the series of exceedingly interesting and instructive selections from his numerous writings he has just published. They are in their nature autobiographical recollections of men and things in India. And as his love for everything Indian, whether in religion or philosophy, literature or art, archaeology or antiquities is unbounded, he may be said to have really paid a handsome, very classic compliment to the country of his birth,—for it may be needful to remember he was born at Belgaum, in 1832,—by christening the selections as "Sva" which means self or personal. In his introductory part this learned *savant* and scientist, has himself given the interpretation in the archaic style which is peculiarly his own. Sir George is undoubtedly a gifted man and his native talent in archaism seems to penetrate through every page of the recollections and strike a chord home in the heart of every Indian who is *au courant* with his own Vedic and Puranic literature, and that which has accumulated since the revival of Brahmanism in the sixth century after Christ. Sir George's own lore of Indian classics is great and, early in his career in this Presidency, he became well-known for his many researches of which botany and antiquities were not the least. He is also gifted with an imagination which may be said to be as luxuriant as the flora of the tropics. These varied acquaintances have made him an enlivening word painter, while his innate spiritualism, catholic and cultured, has given his more permanent writings a tinge which is at once altruistic and mystic.

Both the altruism and mysticism may be vividly realised in the two best monographs which embellish his "Sva" The chapter on the historicity of carpets must be pronounced to be not only a brilliant, but a most learned production. In this monograph the reader may learn the wealth of historic lore, derived from numerous authorities, ancient and modern, of which he is the rich possessor. Archaeology as known to us from the days of Layard and Smith, of Sayce and Rassam, of Maspero and Petrie, and other authorities, is also profusely in evidence, while, all through the chapter may be discerned active traces of his own original researches and personal impressions of the many interesting places of old he has visited. Apart from the history of the carpets which he traces to the Akkadians first and the denizens of Mesopotamia afterwards, thence to Egypt and Persia, Hellas and Etruria and Rome, to Arabia and India, and even to distant China, he graphically and most thoughtfully discourses on the common feature of these ancient carpets, namely, their religiosity. Each one of the oldest carpets has its distinctive embroidery of what is called "the tree of life." In this direction Sir Birdwood roams wide into the region of the oldest myths which centuries afterwards had found their modified version in the book of Genesis. Spiritual mythology, which treats of the creation of the Universe or Mother Earth, and the supernatural beings of the planetary world, is most artistically interpreted till the reader may be said to be cloyed to surfeit with the profusion of the details. The first makers of carpets some four thousand years ago and more were spiritualistic and they tried to symbolise the creation of nature by embroidering the tree of life in the centre of each carpet. Thus Sir George attempts to trace the *motif* of their carpet-making to the spiritualism which permeated those ancient weavers. And he further opines that such was the deep-rooted idea of life as the ancient mythology taught that for four thousand years past, despite the mighty evolutions of humanity and the many territorial revolutions, despite the rise and fall of each successive nation, and the decline or fall of kingdoms and empires, of Assyria and Babylonia, of Media and Persia, of India and China, of Greece and Rome, of Egypt, the symbolical tree has maintained its original feature. That is the wondrous fact he persistently strives to impress on his reader with a view to making him realise the spiritualism which pervaded the weavers, the painters and the sculptors of old, whose magnificent handiwork still endures and is the admiration of the modern civilized world of culture and refinement. Similarly in his monograph on the origin of the Christmas tree he travels widely over ground akin to the sister contribution on carpet.

Leaving, however, the archaic and the antique, the spiritual and the mystic,—for mysticism may be seen at its best in the "Christmas Tree," wherein he traces the original to the phallic worship of the ancient Assyrian goddess of Nana and Easter,—we are confronted with some other altruistic phenomena, but more modern and also of great human interest. Nothing will delight the Bombay valetudinarian, who seeks rest and sylvan solitude on the bracing height of Matheran, than his glorious description of sunset there. It was written just 55 years ago, but the eternal beauty which the Matheran sunset imparts all round, could not have been more artistically painted for us than by this brilliant word painter. For the time being the reader seems to realise in his own imagination the vivid description portrayed with such truth to nature. The Maratha plough is another bright vignette from the facile and practised pen of this artistic scholar. Lastly I must not omit to bring to the notice of the reader Sir George's historic account of the Rajputs of India. It is a deep, historical study gleaned from every available source and enriched by his own researches. It reads as much of romance as that imperishable work of Colonel Tod on the Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan. Those who have not the leisure to read the ever-enlivening tomes of that great scholar of mediaeval India would do well to peruse Sir George's monograph, albeit it is neither so comprehensive nor elaborate. It would seem as if the mantle of Colonel Tod had fallen on Sir George Birdwood. Colonel Tod may be called the Scott of Rajputana, and had the Caledonian romancist made Rajputana his study firsthand, I venture to say, both English and Indian literature, would have been enriched by a series as enlivening as that known as the Waverley. Altogether Sir George has done a valuable service to the country of his birth by a judicious reprint of his selected writings, which are of permanent interest and beauty.

D. E. W.

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE*

This biographical sketch by Professor Ernest Rhys of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore seems to us to be somewhat premature, both as regards the subject of it and the capacity of the author to appeciate in a full sense his work. Lord Morley says in the opening chapter of his biography of Mr. Gladstone, that it was with temerity he undertook the task of writing the life of the great man at the time he did because the controversies surrounding the life of the great statesman had not then disappeared and he feared that the work was bound to be prejudiced. Many people hold with some wisdom that some time ought to elapse after his death before a great man's life is written in order that a true perspective and a dispassionate study may be secured. But there will always be writers in a hurry to write biographies of great men while they are alive, much more so directly they die. But none the less it is a pity that Mr. Rhys has broken a healthy literary canon.

The author has designated this work as a biographical study but a perusal shows that it is more critical than biographical There is very little of biography. The story of Rabindranath's life as gathered from the book is as follows:—Rabindranath was born in Calcutta in 1861. He lost his mother quite young. His schooldays were not happy. He was never a regular student in the class. After a desultory career he began to write, songs and plays and stories. When he grew up he was sent to Silaida on the Ganges to look after his paternal property. He went to England several times and also to America. That is all the biography Professor Rhys gives us. There is no intimate revelation of the man and his life. Certainly there are more things to be said about the poet's biography and one cannot help think that the book should have been differently described. There are twelve chapters most of them being literary criticisms of the poet. Chapters II and XI are slightly different. Chapter II is biographical and chapter XI is a description of Santi Niketan the school which Dr. Tagore has found at Bolpur.

The first impression which the book makes on an unbiassed reader is that the writer is too greatly prejudiced in favour of Rabindranath. It is true that no colourless writing has any value but Professor Rhys seems to carry his admiration to an undue extent. For instance he says in p. 100 of his book: "From Greece came an impulse that died down only to revive and that went on for centuries From Italy came a re-inspiration that affected Chaucer, touched the Elizabethans and helped to furnish Shelley with the vision of nature transcendant. And now perhaps it may prove to be the vision of India from which we are to get a fresher sense of nature and life", Here the writer refers to the great intellectual movement known as the Renaissance and in the same breath to the intellectual movement initiated by Rabindranath Tagore. The Renaissance was far more important than the movement of which Dr. Tagore is the chief expression.

There are seven chapters of the book which deserve special notice. These are chapters IV, V, VII, VIII and X. In these the writer has considered Rabindranath as a song writer, a story writer and as prose writer. As a song writer the author gives him rightly a very high place. It will be remembered that it is "Gitanjali" which has made his name and Gitanjali is a translation of some of the choicest of Rabindranath's songs and hymns. The songs like those of Tennyson charm not only by their structure and form, but also by the pschychology lying behind them. As a song writer Rabindranath is undoubtedly unrivalled among modern poets. Professor Rhys traces the influence of the Vaisnava poets on the songs of Rabindranath. It is true that the Vaisnava poets have exerted considerable influence on him but he cannot be said to have improved upon the Vaisnava poets, like Chandidas and Mukunda Ram, whose "Kirtans" surpass Rabindranath's songs in lyrical power and music. Rabindanath as a story writer is greatly praised in chapter V. But the best of him does not lie in his short stories. Those who have read his "Galpa Gucha" in the original cannot say that they represent a faithful picture of life. Sometimes they are unpardonably incomplete. Of course these remarks do not apply to his "Gora" and "Chokherbali." If they were faithful representations of life they would have been universally read in Bengali homes like the novels of Bankim Chandra. Next to the short stories are the dramas, such as—"Raja-o-Rani Bisarjan." In these dramas there is an element of artificiality and affectation from which it is difficult to get away. But these alone need not decide our opinion on Rabindranath for the best of him is to be seen in his songs and prose essays which are discussed by Professor Rhys under the general heading of a book of meditations. The writer deals largely with "Sadhana" which is a selection of essays on serious subjects. These essays are pregnant with thought suggestions. It is when Rabindranath reads his prose papers in public that he attracts such large audiences.

A word must be said of Mr. Rhys's attempt to discuss the style of Rabindranath. He remarks:—"So far as an ignorant Western reader can learn Rabindranath Tagore has been able to preserve with uncommon felicity and naturalness of effect the happy balance between Sanskrit and Bengali idioms". This statement calls for some comment. Rabindranath as a stylist belongs to the fourth school of Bengali writers, formed and headed by himself, the other three schools being the "Alali" school, the school of Vidyasagar and the school of Bankim. Leaving alone the first, which is insignificant, the second and the third have a great deal to do with Sanskrit which is really the mother of the Bengali tongue. Rabindranath has tried to do for the Bengali language what William Wordsworth did for English. "There is no difference between the language of poetry and prose." This peculiar theory of Wordsworth we find true to a great extent of Bengali literature in the hands of Rabindranath. But while it is well to admire his style it is not correct to characterise it as a happy balance between Sanskrit and Bengali, for Rabindranath has hardly any Sanskrit idioms in his writings.

N. K. G.

*"Rabindranath Tagore—A Biographical sketch"—by Professor Ernst Rhys.—Macmillan, London.

COMPULSORY SALES IN BRITISH INDIA.*

The Tagore Law Lectures for 1913 have just reached us, and we welcome them the more as "Compulsory Sales in British India" have not hitherto been dealt with as a separate subject by any writer, and we may say at once without exaggeration that almost all the forms of Compulsory Sales are carefully and systematically discussed by Mr. Samatul Chandra Dutt. He has also attepted to make his Law Lectures as useful to the profession as to students by referring to some three thousand reported cases, "too many, however," as he himself deplores, "to be reconciled with one another in support of a particular point." But we hope that in the next edition he will make the attempt and succeed in reconciling them, or at least grouping them under well known legal principles. The learned author defines a "*Compulsory Sale*" as a sale "which is forced upon an unwilling vendor and in which neither the *purchaser* is a man of *his* choice nor the *terms* of the sale including the *price* are fixed by any *contract* with *him*, the sale being ordered by the Court, conducted by its officer and subject to its approval before being treated as final," the owner's right is confined merely to the *sale-proceeds* and to have the sale set aside on certain well-known grounds, as that the Court has no jurisdiction or that Fraud has been practised on him. Such Compulsory Sales, says the learned author, are effected in seven different ways. First, the Compulsory Sale may be for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894, which ought to be based on the old principle expressed by Mr. Justice Grove as early as 1872 that "the advantages of the community outweight the injury to the individual." These are treated in two lectures which deal respectively with the "Mode of Acquisition," and with the "Assessment and Division of Compensation." The next four lectures deal with the more known subject of sales in execution of decrees for money. The third large group treats of Compulsory Sales in lieu of partition, which as the Master of the Rolls said in 1875 "are only ordered when the Court thought that a sale of the property and distribution of the proceeds is more beneficial to the shareholders than a division." (Per Jessel M. R., who is known to every student as one of the few lawyers who refused to be trammelled by "The magic chain of words and forms, "And definitions vain.")

Over and above these the other Compulsory Sales discussed are, those for arrears of revenue in Bengal, those for arrears of public demands, and those for arrears of Putni rent in Bengal. The last of these are held under special enactments peculiar to the Presidency of Bengal, and to make his book a complete and logical whole and of value to the practioners in the other Presidencies, we hope that when a second edition appears the author would do well to introduce a chapter here dealing with Compulsory Sales under similar Acts and enactments in the sister Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad. The twelfth and last lecture treats of "Compulsory Sales by Distress," which are subdivided into those made for fines and penalties; those for contempt of Court; and those for rent in Bengal.

"POCKET-GUIDE TO POISONING.†"

A few valuable instructions in first aid to those who have suddenly fallen victims to poisoning of any character, are embodied in this excellent guide-sheet issued by Lt.-Col. R. J. Blackham, C.I.E. Brief notes regarding the chief narcotics, irritants, corrosives, nerve poisons, emitics and demulcent drinks are also included, making the "guide" one likely to be found highly useful in emergencies, while the doctor has been sent for.

*COMPULSORY SALES IN BRITISH INDIA. By Samatul Chandra Dutt, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Tagore Law Professor, 1913.

†POCKET GUIDE to the first Aid to be rendered in cases of poisoning. By Lt.-Col. R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., Simla. Price, Ans. 4.

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

SWARGEEYA PREM (HEAVENLY LOVE)

This novel is published by the Sarasa Wangmaya Prasarak Mandali, Bombay. It is an adaptation of Miss Marie Coreilli's "Treasure of Heaven," and the author, Mr. K. K. Gokhale deserves credit for the success he has achieved in the effort to present this popular English novel in a suitable Marathi garb. Mr. Gokhale's adaptation of Miss Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" has become a popular book among Marathi readers, and this new adaptation from his pen will no doubt be equally popular though the merit of the original is so much less than Jane Austen's classic novel, and the style so different. In adapting the English novel to Indian life the Marathi author has departed in many places from the original plot. Twenty chapters out of forty are quite original and the rest are more or less modifications. But he has relied on the original story so far as the central idea is concerned. As in Marie Coreilli's work, here too we find a rich Settia in quest of a woman who would feel for him in the most exalted manner, in spite of his riches. Last week we reviewed a Gujarati novel named "Mohini" after Mrs. Henry Wood, in which the adapter has depicted Maratha life, while the novel under review has a Gujarati Settia for its hero with a Gujarati girl as a secondary heroine. Mr. Gokhale, however, seems to be imperfectly acquainted with Gujarati life. The Bhattias are called by him Vaishyas, while they call themselves Yaduvanshiya Kshatrias, though they follow the profession of the Vaishyas. In spite of such solecisms and the element of the impossible which is visible at the conclusion of the story, which makes Moti Ben, a Gujarati girl pass in the guise of a Maratha male for so many days, the novel is interesting and there are some excellent descriptions of places and characters. Very often while reading the book one forgets the fact that it is an adaptation of an English novel. Incidentally, such subjects as social service, female education etc. are discussed in an enlightened spirit. The writer rarely fails in his faithful adherence to a cultivated taste in style and treatment of his story.

INDIAN JOURNALS.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

This monthly journal which has only reached its fourth number is one more proof of the increased attention that is being paid to local administration by educated Indians. It is the only periodical in India entirely devoted to the interests of local self-government and is the organ of municipalities and local-boards in Madras. Its value can be judged from the fact that, besides articles on topics relating to local and municipal matters, such as the economics of town-planning, public health and sanitation, health officers, urban electoral areas, it contains a brief review of the salient features of municipal work done during the month by important municipalities in the country, a summary of Government orders and notifications and of useful information obtained through the various Legislative Councils on municipal affairs. An important administrative problem in the immediate future will be settle the place that co-operative societies, which according to the Annual Government Reports from different provinces, are steadily becoming popular among the people, will occupy in relation to local boards as far as the management of rural affairs is concerned. A propos of this, it is interesting to learn from a statement supplied in reply to a question in the local Legislative Council, that the Madras Government entrusted twenty co-operative societies with the execution of minor sanitary works consisting mostly in the sinking and repairing of wells. The amount entrusted to them was Rs. 17,618 and the report on the manner in which the works were done was being keenly expected. A noteworthy feature of the journal is the attention that is being paid to important decisions of the various High Courts on questions of Municipal Law.

*SWARGEEYA PREM, By Mr. Krishnaji Keshav Gokhale, Sub-Judge, Jath Sarasa Wangmaya Prasarak Mandali, Girgaum.

THE MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

The development of the vernaculars was one of the prominent features of the educational system inaugurated by Macaulay. The idea was to teach English to the few and leare them to enrich their respective vernaculars and cultivate them with assiduity. It must be confessed, however, that this duty was to a great extent neglected by the first two or three generations of educated Indians. They not only neglected the vernacular tongues but also entertained a contempt for them and considered them as inadequate and ill-equipped instruments to express their thoughts and sentiments. A contempt for one's mother tongue was considered a sign of genteel respectability and along with other languages of the land, Marathi also passed through these days of dire shame. But a gifted man of ideas arose and dispelled all these crude sentiments and instilled into the popular mind a love of their language and since Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar wielded his pen in the cause of Marathi, Marathas have grown to love it with a passionate devotion. It is impossible to find a man of the type of the Hon. Mr. Das despising his mother tongue in Maharashtra Bengalis were the first to organise a Sahitya Parishad or Literary Conference to bring together all scholars interested in the development and progress of their language. Mr. Vasudev Govind Apte, Editor of the "Anand," a children's magazine, first organised the Marathi Literary Conference and its five meetings were held in Poona and Satara. The sixth, however, was the most successful, held as it was in Baroda under the immediate care of its benevolent ruler, H. H. Sayajirao. The seventh conference was held at Akola under the presidentship of the celebrated Marathi novelist, Mr. H. N. Apte. On Sunday the eighth conference began its deliberations under the chairmanship of Sir Gangudharrao Patvardhan, Chief of Miraj, a deep and erudite scholar and liberal patron of letters. Marathi literature has not yet reached a stage when it can dispense with patronage from high quarters and it is a pleasing sign to find that the princes of Maharashtra are to the forefront in achieving the progress of the Marathi literature.

A language that can boast of essayists and journalists like Chiplunkar, Agarkar, Gole, Tilak and Paranjpe, poets like Keshavsut, Thombre, Mogre, Govindagraj and Rendalkar, dramatists like Kirloskar, Kolhatkar, Deval, Khandilkar and Kelkar, historians like Rajvade, Parasnis, Khare, Sane and Ranade, novelists like Hari Narayan Apte, need not despair of its future. No doubt there is still much to be achieved before Marathi can attain to the position of one of the standard languages of the world but the field already covered is not negligible. In the pre-British period, there were many master poets in Marathi but there was very little prose literature except the Bakkars. It was only after the British occupation that Marathi prose had to be cultivated first for school purposes mainly. But since then a rapid development has taken place and there has been a remarkable rise in the number of Marathi publications. 1802 books were published during 1891-1900. In the next decade 1989 appeared. In 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, 308, 413, 432 and 513 respectively books were published. It shows that there has been a consistent rise in the number of Marathi publications. There was a period when the Gujarati publications outnumbered all, but now Marathi is seriously competing with Gujarati for the first position, in the Bombay Presidency There are no doubt many ephemeral publications but it is not given to any one to produce the imperishable. The complaint that Marathi authors do not devote their attention to serious subjects and that there is too much of fiction, can be raised of every other literature in the world. Authors and publishers have to cater to men of all sorts and conditions and it is not surprising that they do not devote much attention to heavy publications. But everything considered there is no doubt that Marathi literature has a very bright future before it.

Towards the end of the month the Oxford University Press will issue an essay on "Political Ideals: Their Nature and Development," by C. Delisle Burns, with chapters on "Athenian Liberty," "Roman Order," "Medieval Unity," "Renaissance Sovereignty," "Revolutionary Rights," "Modern Nationalism," "Modern Imperialism," "Individualism," and "Socialism."

Literary Notes.

A new book by E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross, entitled "In Mr. Knox's Country," will be published by Messrs. Longman's during the summer. It takes us again to the district of South-Western Ireland hunted by the hounds of which Flurry Knox was Master. Some new characters are introduced as well as many old friends.

* * * *

Among forthcoming books from the Oxford University Press will be "Some Love Songs of Petrarch," translated and annotated by Dr. W. D. Foulke, who has also contributed a lengthy memoir of the poet by way of introduction. Only a portion of the *canzoniere* is included, Dr. Foulke having omitted all which did not seem to him to represent Petrarch at his best.

* * * *

Messrs. Williams and Norgate have nearly ready a volume entitled "Politics and Crowd-morals," by Dr. Arthur Christensen, of the University of Copenhagen, translated by A. C. Curtis.

Messrs. Constable are publishing immediately Mr. A. G. Bradley's angling reminiscences entitled "Clear Waters: Trouting Days and Trouting Ways in Wales, the West Country, and the Scottish Borderland"; and will have ready on Tuesday next the recollections of Mr. Douglas Sladen, "Twenty Years of My Life," illustrated by Yoshio Markino.

* * * *

In view of certain suggestions emanating from German sources about a settlement which will involve concessions in regard to the Congo regions, it is interesting to note that the House of Cassell will issue shortly week a volume entitled "The Germans and Africa" which will help one to understand the motives which lie behind the German Colonial movement. The author, Mr. Evans Lewin, the well-known librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute has had a wide experience of African travel—twice he has been completely round Africa—including German East Africa and German South West Africa and has made himself familiar with German colonising methods. In "The Germans and Africa" Mr. Lewin will give chapter and verse describing the German intrigues to secure a more extensive foothold under the African sun. How the German Colonies were acquired in East and South West Africa is explained, and why the British port of Walfish Bay makes an isolated pink spot on the map of German West Africa. What is also made clear is how the conquest and absorption of Belgium was part of the plan for a great German African Empire. It is now made evident that the Kaiser's historic telegram to Kruger was not sent on impulse, but was a link in the chain of German intrigue in South Africa, the full extent of which has only been revealed since the War broke out. "The Germans and Africa" will in fact show how the Pan-German party attempted to shatter the Rhodesian dream of an all-British Cape to Cairo route.

* * * *

A symposium on "The War and Literature" in the current number of "The Book Monthly" leaves the reader, says "The Nation," with the impression that most of the distinguished writers who take part in it are chary of making any definite pronouncement. One of the exception is Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is of opinion that the effect will be "ultimately for good," and he is supported by Mr. Marriott Watson, who believes that "an impulse will certainly be given to creative art." Mr. Marriott Watson is sure that there will be a revival in poetry, but not at all so sure that there will be one in fiction. Mr. W. L. George and Mrs. Alice Perrin incline to the view that the war will make very little difference in the world of books, though the majority of the novelists incline to the belief that it will have a sobering effect upon fiction, discourage eccentricities, and, as Mr W. J. Locke hopes, make it more likely that "the tradition of the writers who have not won fame by standing on their heads may be the inspiration of the historians, novelists, and poets of to-morrow." But in spite of these practical aspirations, the general tone of the symposium is one of doubt, and is expressed in almost identical terms by Mr. Wells and Mr. Bennett. Neither of them has the slightest idea as to what will happen to English literature because of the war.

THE WEEKLY REVIEWS.

The Childishness of Germany.

"The Nation"—Of the early invaders of these islands, a modern poet has written that all good towns and lands "they only saw with heavy eyes, and broke with heavy hands." Much the same words seem to sum up the Germany of the present war. Its Ministers and writers seem to see with heavy eyes; its men of action to break with heavy hands. One of the greatest surprises of the war is the continually increasing evidence of a clumsy stupidity, passing sometimes into a kind of madness, in the written and spoken utterances of German writers. Here is a great and proud nation, with a significent record of courage and devotion, and the highest possible level of research, intelligence, and industry. Yet from much of the utterances of its leaders in war, you would think that it remained the same uncouth, barbaric, and childish product that Tacitus found the Teuton two thousand years ago. If anything were to be gained by this absence of graciousness and manners, if by one shell or one bayonet it assisted the soldiers in the field, criticism would be silent. But in the absence of such advantage, the thing merely appears as a revelation of a civilization which is only skin deep; an amazement not only to us (which the Germans would declare does not matter), but to neutral countries, such as America, where a great newspaper has already been discussing the question whether a whole nation can go mad. And that a nation which, until the war broke out, was claiming to set an example of culture to the world.

The Return to Sobriety.

"Saturday Review"—Parturiunt *montes*—but they have not brought forth even so much as the traditional mouse. The Prime Minister has been down in the very midst of the hive of workers among whom, we were asked to believe, drunkenness and sloth were reigning as an enemy more frightful than Germany herself. He has talked to them, taken them into his confidence—and he has not uttered a single word on the subject of liquor!

So ends one of the most ignoble political panics that have been witnessed in this country. Into the exact genesis of it we do not propose to go. But, roughly, what occurred was this: the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and we must conclude this despite his attempted explanation in the debate on Mr. Hewins's motion this week—overwrought possibly by heavy work and responsiblity, took, we believe, genuine alarm at the information that some of the workers in the munitions of war factories were drinking more strong spirits than usual and more than was good for the work, and, in order to bring the whole country to attention he came out with his startling declaration, coupling the enemy Germany with the enemy Drink. The phrase—which was rigorously excluded from his far more guarded references to the subject in Wednesday's debate in the House of Commons—passed like an electric shock through the country, and instantly a panic arose and spread like wildfire. Many flaring advertisements, on the strength largely perhaps of this truly sensational phrase about our terrible twin enemies, filled pages in some of the newspapers, pointing out that the only cure, the only way to win the war, was for every man and woman in the kingdom, not to take the pledge—nothing so mild as that—but to be prevented by Act of Parliament from taking henceforth one thimbleful of alcohol in any form. "Thorough," with a vengeance, was the word, and the total prohibition was apparently to extend from all spirituous liquors down to light beer and harvest burgundy. Even coco wine and tipsy-cake might have been forbidden. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were promptly inundated with tens of thousands of letters and postcards imploring them to "Do it, Do it Now"; and in order to rush the Government and country into the idea of total prohibition it was announced in a fervour of spiritual enthusiasm that, voluntarily, the whole of the Ministry had abjured alcohol: if anyone doubts this, let him turn to the "Daily Chronicle" so lately even as Tuesday last, and therein he will find, in heavy type, on page 7, the extraordinary legend "Teetotal Cabinet", together with this annoucement by the Rev. Enoch Salt: "A little while ago I should have spoken of Mr. Runciman as the teetotal member of the British Cabinet. To-night I speak of him as a member of the teetotal Cabinet—a fact unprecedented in the history of British Cabinets."

But the public has now got the whole matter into something like its right perspective; and it recognises to-day that this talk about teetotal Cabinets and those plans first to make all liquor illegal and then to make all liquor a State concern—are most extraordinary alternative, and, we fear we must add, the craziest alternative that ever entered the mind of a reformer in a desperate hurry—are pure fudge.

Beer and Bombshells.

"Truth":—According to high authorities, the art of statesmanship is never to do today what you can put off till to-morrow. The Government only discovered that something should have been done to regulate coal prices in London when, owing to the approach of Spring, the problem had ceased to be acute. A few days ago we had another illustration of this same leisurely wisdom. Sir John Simon admitted that commission should have been paid to Mr. Meyer on a sliding scale, but hinted that, since the timber purchases were almost over, the question of Mr. Meyer and his £16,000 had become purely academic. One of these days the Allies will enforce peace on Germany, and when that happy day comes one can imagine Ministers still sitting in Downing Street and discussing how best to prevent time being lost in armament works through drink. While the Cabinet is making up its mind the weeks are slipping by, and each week of delay costs the taxpayer fourteen millions of money. According to the Engineers' Federation, forty-seven firms alone have lost 660,000 hours, a figure which reminds one forcibly of the number of the Beast in the Apocalypse. The other day a gentleman told me that in Glasgow the public-houses on Monday mornings are full of song and revelry, the items in these bibulous concerts being nothing if not patriotic. There may be exaggeration in this statement, but we all know that publicans, like other men of business, like to make their wares as attractive as possible. Under the Defence of the Realm Act, not only Monday morning sing-songs in public houses but all allurements of a similar nature could be prevented. The magistrates would have given assistance, and no other statutory sanction would have been needed. What the Government could have accomplished without legal authority may be judged from the career of the Press Bureau, which is merely a permissive arrangement. Mr. Asquith's visit to Newcastle indicates that Ministers still rely on persuasion to cure the evil. The King's example, backed by that of the Commons, will accomplish something, but it should not be used as an excuse for evading the blunt necessities of the case. Krupps are working night and day. The men are furnished with the finest rations that the country can produce. It is really ridiculous that after nine months of war we should be unable to organise the provision of suitable meat and drink for or makers of munitions. Danon declared that rulers who wish to change the face of Europe must practise audacity. That is the virtue now needed by the Cabinet.

A Picture.

ATHENS.

Violet-veiled valleys,
Mountains clad in blue;
A temple rising on a hill;
An orange grove all calm and still,
Of gold-green hue.

A range of hills encrimsoned
With Sol's departing ray,
A blush on old Acropolis
As flushing to the farewell kiss
It fades away!

Soft islets in the distance
Where god-like heroes paced;
That cast their shadows far and wide
Across that mild Aegean tide
Sea-nymphs have graced!

Soft whispers on the waters;
A sail-boat passing by;
A ripple on a moonlit wave;
That rolls above the Persian's grave
And night's sad sigh!.

The star of eve far gleaming
The zephyrs gently sweep
Across the ruined temples calm
To shed their dews mysterious balm
Where ages sleep!

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR,
Athens, 1914.

CARLYLE ON GERMANY IN 1915

THE APOLOGY FOR HIS LETTER TO "THE TIMES" IN 1870.

(From "The Saturday Review.")

DEAR SIR,—Light-twirling Mr. Arnold—the same whom the Dead-Sea Apes of Fleet Street used to call "Matt." for short—came pirouetting up to me the other day in his most quizzical manner, as I was discussing with the two Georges (George Lewes and his wife) this wild Sahara-waltz of war in which mad Europe is now rocking. Matt. was always an agreeable fellow enough, but light-glancing, superficial, seeing not t'e inside of things, but the outside of them only. He immediately began to quote my letter to "The Times" in November 1870, which described as "the hopefullest fact" of my day, the victory of "noble, patient, deep, pious Germany" over vapouring, vainglorious France, and hailing this new "Queen of the Continent." In his logic-chopping way Matt. would have it that the event had discredited my prophecy, even demanding, with light-lipped sneer, what had become of my Queen? I had no answer ready for this kind of rhetoric, and packed off Mr. Arnold with a promise that I would write to the "Saturday Review" the truth of the matter.

Dainty disputants like this Matthew Arnold may gloat over some verbal chimera, or wordy discrepancy. But for outer-seeming semblances of facts I care less than nothing. The real fact is what an honest man tries to see and utter: and the truth of this war and of Germany's sorry part therein confirms, in nowise contradicts, all my teaching in your world. I preached to the best of my poor ability that might and right, though frightfully divergent from time to time, are in the end identical, or coincident. Might has departed from Germany because Right has departed from her. Forty-five years ago I wrote that Germany was noble, patient, deep, and pious because she *was* so. From the Grand Duke and Duchess of Pumpernickel down to Fritz and Gretchen, German men and women lived simple, sober, honest lives, eating their sauerkraut and drinking their mild beer, believing firmly in the God of Luther, or even in the Italian Priest, but all believing in something as divine. The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Bismarck, strong, genuine, knew that once Germany had got unified by her fighting, the one thing needful was peace for her, and as long as he was suffered, the real Hero, to rule, he kept her from rolling into the pit of sensuality and professordom. But, alas! the Valet-World has to be governed by the Sham-Hero, by the King merely dressed in King-Gear. It is his; he is its! And so the degenerate descendant of my Frederick, William the Neurotic, with his carefully padded shoulders and his helmet with the silver eagle on crest, and his up-twisted moustachios, and his bombastical speeches, drove out the true Konning, King, or Able-man, who had a divine right to rule over Germans. After Bismarck's dismissal Germany went to the devil at a hand gallop, as every country must that is governed by scepticism and formulas, enforced by sword and pistol and stick. Hireling professors, ready for their wages either to knock God on the head or to prove Him an accomplice—wine-bibbing copper-captains, greater than ever the poor French were at the practice of the unmentionable—no country was ever saved by such blackguards as these, crow their Kaiser never so loudly. If you set a starving man down to a feast, he will, unless hindered, eat and drink himself to death. And so it was with starving, spalid Germany after 1870, as soon as the Bismarck bridle was taken off. Berlin became Devilish, Mammonish, wholly given over to gluttonous Adlon banquets and hock-swilling concerts, and brothels, and worse than these. For did not Bismarck, amusing himself by taking notes in criminal courts, record in his grim way the fashion of vices not to be named amongst Christians? To such depths of infamy had French war-indemnity and atheistical pedants reduced pious Germany!

One fact, infinitely precious and wholly consolatory, already emerges from the welter of war. That old false feudality, that paltry patchwork of theatrical paper-mantles, tinsel and mummery, the Austrian dynasty, is clearly seen to be false. The Emperor Francis Joseph, like a man that should build upon cloud, his house and he fall down in confused wreck, and depart out of the world, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

And what of his brother Kaiser William? Verily his notions of the world, as he expresses them from time to time, are almost tragical to consider. He seems to feel the most unaffected surprise that it has all gone so. Germany is great and all-great; and at top he is Germany. Europe, nay, England itself, he says, are by nature only appendages of Germany. So it is by Nature, by William-Nature: and yet look how in fact I am running about from East to West directing failure! He cannot understand it: inconceivable that the reality has not corresponded to his program of it; that Germany is not all-great. Strong delusion that he should believe the thing to be which is not! The world is not disposed to be trodden-down underfoot, to be bound into masses, and built together, as *he* likes, for a pedestal to Germany and him; the world has quite other purposes in view! William's astonishment is extreme. But, alas! what help now? He has gone that way of his: and Nature also has gone her way. Having once parted with veracity, he tumbles helpless into vacuity; no rescue for him. For when a nation's word comes not to be believed, it has to sink, mournfully as nation seldom did. There are no excuses for Germany's slaughterings, and ravishings, and lies. A man in no case has liberty to tell lies. In fact, if a man have any purpose reaching beyond the hour and day, meant to be found extant *next* day, what good can it ever be to promulgate lies? The lies are found cut: ruinous penalty is exacted for them. No man will believe the liar next time when he speaks truth, when it is of the last importance that he be believed. In short, what puzzles me most about all this violation of women, spitting on and kicking prisoners of war, incendiarism and the like, is the blank failure of intelligence in the countrymen of Goethe and Heine. The recoil of the world against the authors of these acts will be violent and lasting. Be of good cheer, countrymen mine. Consider French Joffre and English French. An outer hull of chaotic confusion, visions of the Devil, nervous dreams, almost semi-madness; and yet such a clear determinate man's energy working in the heart of that. To you it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality. No sham secret diplomacy, no empty flimsy-philosophical Haldane, no eloquently talking Asquith, no nimble conjuror George, shall lead you to a home, spiritual or material, in Germany. To you it is sheer rough death and earnest. They have brought it to the calling-forth of War; horrid internecine fight, man grappling with man in fire-eyed rage—the infernal element in man called forth, to try it by that! Do *that* therefore; since that is the thing to be done.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS CARLYLE.

Elysian Fields.

"INDIAN INK."

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THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The Austrians have evacuated the strongly fortified positions from Bystritza to the Roumanian frontier and retired precipitately along a front of 140 Kilometres beyond the river Pruth. The Russian cavalry broke through the enemy's lines at several points charged and threw the Austrian columns into disorder. The pursuit continues under conditions particularly favourable to the Russians.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned, and it is reported the King has refused to accept the same. There have been great war demonstrations throughout the country, and a well-known Reichstag Deputy was mobbed in the streets.

The text of the American Note to Germany is firmer in tone than was expected. It holds Germany to strict accountability and emphasises that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen without violating the sacred principles of humanity and justice and acknowledged international law.

Paris communiques state the Allies have gained further successes in Arras region, and a ceaseless raid by the French carried several German trenches south-westward of Souchez. A later telegram reports further progress towards Souchez.

A British steamer has reported that she collided with a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew are convinced that the submarine was sunk.

BRITISH INFANTRY'S GALLANTRY.

PRIDE AND WONDER OF EVERY SOLDIER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The "Pioneers", London correspondent cables:—"The Times" correspondent in Northern France says each German attack on Ypres grows more reckless and the slaughter of Monday was repeated in almost every particular on Tuesday when several distinct attacks each in close formation and exceedingly disastrous for the enemy failed.

In defence the British infantry showed its peculiar characteristics of coolness and daring and daily astonishes its own leaders anew. Its achievements are the pride and wonder of every soldier witnessing them.

PRECIPITOUS AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

RUSSIANS IN HOT PURSUIT.

AUSTRIANS' PRECIPITOUS RETREAT.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS EVACUATED.

ENEMY'S LINES BROKEN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, May 14.

A communique says:—Fighting favourable to us has taken place at Chavli. We captured over a thousand Germans and nine machine-guns.

The intensity of the fighting in West Galicia on May 10th, lessened. Our troops are concentrated on the shorter front on the river San.

The Austrians have evacuated the strongly fortified positions from Bystritza to the Rumanian frontier and retired precipitately along a front of 140 kilometres beyond the river Pruth. The enemy's cavalry endeavouring to cover the retreat were defeated by our fire.

The Russian cavalry broke through the enemy's lines at several points, charged and threw the Austrian columns into disorder.

The pursuit continues under conditions particularly favourable to us. The great number of prisoners we have taken is being rapidly increased.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE GETTING EXHAUSTED.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The great German offensive in the east and west is beginning to exhaust itself. While the enemy's extravagant claims of victory are unfulfilled, the general situation is good after the tremendous fights.

The Russian retirement in western Galicia has been well carried out.

A large German army is coming to the Galician campaign. It is a time when this dispersal of the force is most unsound. Only a great victory will compensate for this. Germany has staked everything thereon and as there is no indication of her obtaining one, important developments may be expected.

RUSSIA'S BLIND FAITH IN ENGLAND

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA May 15.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—

"The Times" correspondent at Warsaw says throughout Russia the opinion towards England now is one of increased confidence and admiration which looks with blind faith on England as an absolutely dependable quantity.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in today's telegrams:—

Arras.—In the north of France about 23 miles N.-W. of Cambrai.

Souchez.—Six miles north of Arras.

Notre Dame de Lorette.—To the north of Arras.

Neuville.—Four miles north of Arras.

Aubres.—Four miles north of La Bassee.

Bystritza.—Capital of Transylvannia, on the right bank of the river of the same name, 30 miles E. N.-E. of Szamos Ujvar, and 83 miles N.-E. of Karlsburg.

The Pruth.—A left-hand affluent of the Danube, rises in Galicia, on the N. E. side of the Carpathian mountains and eastward past Kolomea and Czernowitz.

ITALY ON THE BRINK.

COUNTRY IN A STATE OF UPHEAVAL.

REICHSTAG DEPUTY MOBBED

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ROME, May 14.

The Cabinet has resigned It is announced that the reason for the resignation is because the Cabinet feels that its international policy has not the unanimous support of the constitutional parties which the gravity of the situation demands. The King has reserved his decision.

LONDON, May 15.

There have been great pro-war demonstrations throughout Italy. Signor Salandra while driving through Rome has received ovations from civilians and soldiers.

The well-known Reichstag deputy Herr Erzberger was mobbed in the streets.

The latest telegrams state that Signor Giolitti's manoeuvres caused a crisis and put the country into a state of upheaval and it is generally asked what Signor Giolitti will do to help the situation.

It is reported that the King has refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra.

VICEROY'S WAR TELEGRAM.

GENL. JOFFRE WARMLY CONGRATULATED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 14th May:—

On the north of Arras the French have won a considerable success in carrying by assault the entire village of Carency. The enemy throughout the night offered a desperate resistance in a labyrinth of blockhouses and trenches, but at dawn on the 13th the French were completely masters of the position and later made further progress to the north capturing Ablain Saint Nazare.

On the north of Neuville, the French also won some hundreds of yards of ground and in the village itself the Germans have been driven house by house to the northern edge. Very violent counter-attacks by the Germans on Notre Dame De Lorette were beaten back.

General Joffre has received a warm congratulatory telegram from the French Minister of War on the success gained.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN EASTERN GALICIA

On the eastern front the German advance in Galicia is not yet checked and according to a Berlin official report, the Germans have reached Dabiecko, which is only 17 miles from Przemysl and the Russians have evacuated their positions north of the Vistula, but in Eastern Galicia the Russian offensive on the right bank of the Dneister is meeting continued success and the Austrians are being pressed back into Boukovene.

In the Baltic Provinces the Germans have begun the offensive with large forces in the region of Shavli attempting to retake that centre. Their attacks were repulsed but fighting continues.

CRISIS IN ITALY.

A crisis has occurred in Italy, the Government having resigned on the ground that it does not possess the unanimous assent of the constitution parties regarding its international policy. The King has reserved his decision. Much excitement prevails in Rome.

DEGRADATION OF GERMAN ROYALTIES.

LONDON, May 14.

The banners of the Kaiser, Crown Prince and others have been removed from St. George's Chapel without any ceremony.

AMERICA'S WARNING TO GERMANY.

HELD TO STRICT ACCOUNT.

MERCHANTMEN IMMUNE FROM SUBMARINES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 15.

The text of the American Note to Germany bears out the forecasts which have been made of it, but its tone is even firmer than was hitherto indicated.

In holding Germany to strict accountability it emphasises that it is manifest that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen without the inevitable violation of the sacred principles of justice and humanity and acknowledged international law.

Americans sail the high seas in confidence that the United States Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

The Note points out with reference to the advertised warning the surprising irregularity of such a communication from the German Embassy.

The Note concludes:—"The German Government will not expect the United States to omit any word or act necessary for the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

NOTE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

GERMANY'S CHOICE.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The American Note to Germany is almost unanimously approved.

It is affirmed that America determinedly, but without passion, awaits Germany's reply, and that the President is absolutely determined to reestablish international law on the highseas.

The choice between peace and war rests with Germany.

HERR VON DERNBURG.

OFFICIAL HINT TO LEAVE THE STATES

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Herr von Dernburg is leaving the United States apparently as the result of a hint from the State department where some of his remarks are regarded as undermining the loyalty of German Americans.

THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

INTENSE FEELING IN ALL DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 14.

The sympathy felt throughout the Empire over the Lusitania includes a resolution in the Australian Parliament condemning the wanton murder on the high seas.

The German outrages have caused intense feeling in all the Dominions.

MELBOURNE, May 14.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, has announced the closing of all German clubs in Australia.

CONDITION OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

TYPHUS PREVALENT IN TEN CAMPS

LONDON, May 14.

The United States Ambassador in Berlin intimates that typhus is prevalent in ten camps where there are British prisoners.

JAPANESE COMMANDERS DECORATED

LONDON, May 15.

The London Gazette announces that the G. C. M. G. has been bestowed on Lieut.-General Kamio and Vice-Admiral Kato, commanders of the operations at Tsingtao.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SOUCHEZ

VIOLENT RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, May 15.

The communiqué says:—Northward of Arras fighting continues in a similar manner to last night's and we progressed five houndred metres towards Souchez.

There has been a violent reciprocal bombardment on this front.

DETERMINED FRENCH RAID.

SEVERAL GERMAN TRENCHES CARRIED

PARIS, May 14.

The communiqué says:—A ceaseless raid by the French last night carried several German trenches south-westward of Souchez despite the slipperiness of ground.

The French maintained all yesterday's gains. The French destroyed four German blockhouses and several trenches in the Valley of Aisne.

CAPTURES AT NEUVILLE.

PARIS, May 15.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

North of Arras the state of the ground interfered with the fighting but we continued the offensive and captured southwest of Augres a German trench a kilometre long, a fortified wood and a second line trench. Four hundred German bodies were found on the ground.

We stormed more houses in Neuville. A hundred officers, twenty guns including eight heavy-guns a hundred machine-guns and trench-mortars have been captured since Sunday.

The German attack on Ailly Wood was repulsed. Elsewhere the day was quiet.

SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

PORTION OF STEENSTRAETE CAPTURED

PARIS, May 15.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

We defeated the enemy north of Ypres capturing several trenches in front of Hetsas and a portion of Steenstraete.

We took fifty prisoners and three machine-guns.

The battle north of Arras continued. We continued our progress.

NEAR THING FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

AN INCIDENT AT YPRES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 16.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, May 13:—The "Morning Post's" correspondent in Northern France describing the fighting between Ypres and Hill 60 says that the Princess Patricia's Canadians and 2nd Gloucesters lost heavily. At one moment they were almost surrounded, but were cleared by the Rifle Brigade and Argyll and Southerland Highlanders and others swimming the Yperlee Canal and attacking the Germans in the flank.

The same message indicates that Germans are strewing the plains with star-like contrivances having upstanding spikes for the purpose of laming horses.

The message concludes that the army must have more shell. Between the 8th and 11th May they used a million and half rounds.

INDIAN SANDHURST AT QUETTA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Forty-eight Cadets from England have arrived at Quetta and joined the new Indian Sandhurst there. The second batch of fifty-two is due shortly.

GRAVE EVENTS IN PORTUGAL.

REVOLTS IN SEVERAL CENTRES.

BOMBARDMENT OF LISBON.

REPORTED ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNE.

GARRISON LOYAL TO PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

MADRID, May 15.

Information received by the Ministry of the Interior despite official reserve, indicates grave events in Portugal.

The communications are reported to have been cut and revolts to have broken out at Coimbra, Oporto, Santarem and Lisbon.

It is believed that a commune has been established at Lisbon.

It is reported that ex-premier Senhor Affonso Costa has been assassinated. All this is given under reserve.

LATER.

Official despatches from Lisbon state that the movement was led by a squadron on the Tagus, which bombarded, the city, doing considerable damage and inflicting many casualties.

Private messages say that the commander of the cruiser Vasco da Gama has been murdered and that the garrison of Lisbon is loyal to President Arriaga.

BRITISH STEAMER COLLIDES WITH A SUBMARINE.

REPORTED SINKING OF PIRATES.

YMUIDEN, May 14.

A Taube threw bombs on a trawler flying the Dutch flag. The bombs missed. Other trawlers witnessed the outrage.

The Blyth steamer Collairnie has arrived and reports that she collided with a German submarine in the North Sea on the spot where two trawlers were torpedoed the same day.

The crew felt the shock, which was followed by the appearance of a large quantity of oil on the surface of the sea. They are convinced that the submarine was sunk.

THE GERMAN BLOCKADE!

1427 ARRIVE AND DEPART IN THE WEEK.

YMUIDEN, May 14.

The Press Bureau says that 1,427 steamers arrived and departed during the week and six were sunk.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES.

COTTON OPERATIVES DEMAND A BONUS.

LONDON, May 14.

A demand for a war bonus among cotton operatives was made by cardroom workers engaged on coarse counts which are largely required for Government purposes. The Masters-Spinners at a meeting decided to refuse the application.

There will be a joint conference between masters and operatives on Monday, however, when an amicable settlement is expected.

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cables says:—

Reports from the Gallipoli Peninsula clearly show that the Allied toops are making converging advance against the Turks in the neighbourhood of Krittria from an extreme southern point from somewhere near the Narrows and from Sulvar Bay.

Official telegrams indicate if correct the presence of another allied force further north perhaps near the town of Gallipoli or even Bulair.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

EIGHTH SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The eighth Marathi Literary Conference was opened yesterday afternoon in Bombay under the presidency of Sir Gangadharrao alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Ririj, (senior), K.C.I.E., in Madhav Baug before an enthusiastic and crowded meeting of Marathi-speaking public.

A number of distinguished Marathi authors and writers were present at the Conference.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the proceedings in a short speech.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, seconded by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar and supported by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Sir Gangadhar Rao Patwardhan was elected President.

Mr. D .G. Padhye then read some letters sympathising with the object of the Conference First he read a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, then another from the Private Secretary to H. H. the Gaekwar; the third letter was from Mr. V. P. Madhawrao, Prime Minister of the Baroda State, the fourth from the Indian Christian Association, the fifth from Mr. B. G. Tilak, and the sixth from the Chief of Ramdurga.

The President then delivered a lengthy address in the course of which he referred to the progress and great future of Marathi literature.

Then Mr. D. G. Padhye, moved the first Resolution expressing most enthusiastic support of the British Govehnment in the present war, condemning the action of Germany in forcing the war on the Allied Powers by violating the neutrality of Belgium and by this action jeopardizing the independance of small states and resorting to acts of unheard of brutality in contravention of the laws of civilised warfare and the laws of humanity, and praying for success of the British arms in this glorious struggle for the maintenance of the rights of smaller states and the cause of civilization.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Korgaonkar, who compared the Germans to the blood-thirsty demons in ancient India.

Mrs Khedkar supported the Resolution and referred to the latest act of German barbarity in sinking the Lusitania and causing the death of innocent persons including women and children.

The Resoluion was unanimously passed.

Then the Subject Committee was formed and the business for the day was over.

A meeting in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Shivaji, was held in the evening when Rao Bahadur V. M. Mahajani, and Messrs. G. S. Sardesai and S. K. Bole spoke.

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AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

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KASIM AMEEN.

A REFORMER IN ISLAM.

Ameen Rihani contributes an interesting paper to "The Forum" on "Young Arabia," and gives reasons for his faith that the world will see "an Arab nation, revived and revitalized." Education is the animating cause of the impending change which will affect the long-established social customs of the Near East, if one may judge from the following:—

But the greatest reform by far, the most vital and enduring, the one that strikes at the root of the evils that have undermined Islam, is that instituted by Kasim Ameen, the eminent jurist and the author of such books, as "The Emanicpation of Woman," "The New Woman" etc. It might be said that since the Prophet himself the Mohammedan woman has not had a greater champion than Kasim Ameen. His works created an unprecedented stir in the Mohammedan world—they were epoch-making. And now the status of the Mohammedan woman is no longer one of discussion but of real reform. What he proposed for the amelioration of her condition engages the serious consideration and effort of every right-thinking Muslim. She should be declared man's equal both socially and legally; she should be given a fair elemental education to start with; she should be reinvested with the rights accorded her by the Koran; she should be protected by legislation against the widespread evil of divorce; she should receive the natural benefits of light and air—she should come in contact with the outside world. The demoralising practice of polygamy should be checked, the harem re-established on modern social principles and the veil should be abolished. To effect all these important changes, this moral and social revolution, Kasim Ameen brings to his support not only the traditional tenets of the Mohammedan religion, but also the Koran and some of the reported sayings of the Prophet. It would seem, therefore, that he is not as iconoclastic as he is made out by his opponents. These reforms, he admits, are certainly a wide departure, not from the religion of Islam, but from the customs and traditions of the people. He denies, for instance, that the Bible has been the cause of the Christian woman's moral and mental development, and observes that if religion really affected the customs of a people, the Mohammedan woman would be to-day the most developed and enlightened of her kind. The Koran provides for her as no other sacred book; it declares her equality with man and affords her sufficient protection against the tyranny, cruelty, and injustice of his nature. It relieves her of the burden of support, it does not impose seclusion and the veil upon her. But the trouble has been, argues Kasim Ameen, that the teachings of the Koran, neglected and forgotten, have been superseded by the pernicious customs that came into Islam with the conquered races, who embraced the Mohammedan faith and continued to cling to their tribal traditions.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE PORTLAND PROSECUTION.

Sir William Byles, the Liberal member for North Salford, asked a question in the House of Commons on April 22 in reference to the prosecution of Mr. Dyson, a Portland journalist, under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. Tennant (the Under-Secretary for War) replied as follows:

"I am aware that Mr. Dyson was prosecuted. The charge was collecting and recording information of a nature calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy. The prosecution was ordered by the competent military authority, but upon the accused electing to be tried by a civil Court, with a jury, it fell to the civil authorities to conduct the prosecution. They considered the case could be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction, and with the consent of the Admiralty and the Army Council the case was so dealt with. In the case where the telegram despatched by Mr. Dyson was published by the paper to which it was sent the responsible editor was proceeded against, convicted, and fined. Mr. Dyson was prosecuted in respect of the telegrams he despatched to certain London newspapers. These telegrams were not published, and the action taken under the Defence of the Realm Act regulations was in these cases limited to Mr. Dyson."

Since his conviction Mr. Dyson has been in consultation with the Institute of Journalists, and he has now entered an appeal.

The whole question as to the position of journalists under the Defence of the Realm Act, arising out of the Swansea and Portland cases, was discussed with Sir Stanley Buckmaster, M.P., Director of the Press Bureau, by a deputation from the National Union of Journalists, headed by Mr. F. E. Hamer, the President. Sir Stanley replied in sympathetic terms.

THE GUTENFELS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 14.

The prize steamer Gutenfels from Alexandria arrived here to-day. Her cargo will be delivered to consignees against documents of release granted by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

BOTHA'S VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN.

Reproduced from "Manchester Guardian."

The map illustrates the campaign of the South African Union Forces under General Botha against German South-West Africa. From Swakopmund an enveloping movement was carried out by the Northern Force on February 22—23, during which Goanikontes and Nonidas were occupied. A second British force advanced along a parallel line of railway nearly 300 miles further south, starting from Luderitz Bay, and a third force advancing along the railway from the south has united with the others in the capture of Windhoek, the capital of the Colony. The whole of the railway from Warmbad to Swakopmund is thus in the hands of the British.

A MOSLEM OFFICER OF THE TSAR.

General Khan-Husen Nakhichivanski, weaing the uniform of the Imperial Guard.

THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is quite painful enough to read the authorised reports of the atrocities perpetrated by the Germhuns without working ourselves up into a more hysterical state by making public our ideas as to what should happen to the barbarians. We may safely leave that to those in power who may be relied upon to ascertain and make sure of facts from the first handed evidence of the sufferers.

What is incumbent upon us here is the safeguarding of the Empire where its interests are in our hands. However humane British principle may be, even where such are not reciprocated, we at least like to think that our enemies' subjects are safe from doing harm. That they have so much liberty and are permitted to indulge in the recreations and luxuries to which they are accustomed in times of peace is hurtful enough to the many who hear of the treatment of the prisoners in Germany, but as remarked, the main thing is that they be kept from the possibility of doing danger either direcly or by communicating information. I have it from a reliable source that not only has an attempt been made but that permission has actually been granted for the liberation of one of the inmates of the Ahmednagar Camp in order that he may take up a position in which his services are valuable. Were they so to the Government, one might be inclined to agree, but where the concern is a private one, I fail to see how the proposition could even have been considered by the authorities. That his existence would not be a merry one in a large town such as this can readily be understood, but as he is destined for a remote up-country station he will probably be immune from public sentiment. Presumably he will enjoy every comfort and freedom and—well, I ask you!

We have also heard quite enough to allow us to guess what would be the fate of an Englishwoman in a German town. It does not bear thinking of. Yet here are German women, virulently anti-British, moving in our midst, visiting our places of amusement and callous enough to sit out the usual topical verses not only in perfect safety from molestation and insult but on the strength of a liberal Government allowance. In such times as these it is obvious that many are suffering financially and have to cut down every luxury to enable them to exist at all. How many of our womenfolk, or even men, would be glad of the said allowance? It must be particularly irksome to think of to those who have to work hard in some capacity or other for half or less of that, as well as to the wives of those dowing their duty to their motherland.

Though no Britisher could advocate exactly similar treatment as that accorded our men unfortunate enough to be in the enemy's hands, it is time we gave ourselves furiously to think. On which side are we erring when we realise that numbers of our own kind are in a much less enviable position than the flesh and blood of worse than pirates and barbarians, whose kultur would put the days of Nero in the shade?

Trusting you will find room for this, and that those in authority will lend an ear to public feeling,—I am, yours, etc.

EQUITY.

OFFICER SHOT BY SENTRY.

Lieutenant Roland Winch (Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles) was shot by a sentry on duty on Ramsgate front and died at the Ramsgate Hospital in mail week.

Lieutenant Winch was one of a party of four Yeomanry officers who were travelling in a car owned by Lieutenant Dowes. When proceeding along the seafront at Ramsgate they were challenged by a sentry. As the driver did not stop the sentry fired a shot, which entered the mack of the car and passed through Lieutenant Winch's body. Colonel Winch, the young officer's father, at once sent for a London specialist, but from the first the case was hopeless.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE EDWIN PATEY.

Commander-in-Chief, Royal Australian Fleet.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The Hon. Gertude Kinnaird and Dr. T. Carter make an urgent joint appeal for hospital comforts for wounded Indian soldiers. Among the principal articles needed are pyjama suits, shirts, helpless-case shirts, bed-socks, pneumonia jackets, slippers, and socks. Gifts already sent have been received by the Indian soldiers with touching expressions of gratitude. The captain of an Indian battery sends a rough translation of a letter of thanks from one of his men. The man writes as follows on behalf of himself and his fellow countrymen at the front:—"To those on the Royal threshold, I request, on behalf of these most humble men, that you may be sure of peace. Secondly, be assured that we humble men have been very well cared for by you; so well that this week pen cannot express it. May the most kind God have you in His keeping, and may He grant victory to our King and Emperor. And you ladies, who now at the crisis remember mercifully us poor soldiers, may be the kind Father make you, too, more happy." Parcels should be sent to the Indian Soldiers' Fund Committee, 29, Somerset Street, or 33, Survey Street Strand, London.

INDIA AND THE LORDS

A DISCREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

The regeneration of the House of Lords, as evidenced by its forcing the Government to amend the Defence of the Realm Act in order to reestablish the right of trial by jury, proved to be but a flash in the pan, writes the "Review of Reviews". They chose, however, the worst possible occasion to demonstrate the return to their old methods when they postponed the establishment of an Executive Council for the United Province. The Lords could not even advance the excuse that the proposal is a new departure, for such Councils containing one Indian member have worked exceeding well in other provinces of India. The establishment of such a Council was but a further step towards the political freedom of India, but the old administrators would have none of it; they overruled the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State. Nothing worse could have happened at this time, when India of her own free will is rendering inestimable assistance and at the very moment her troops were giving a magnificent display of gallantry at Neuve Chapelle. When the Indians learn that their legitimate political expansion has been stopped in this way, it will be easy to understand their indignation and despair. Are we, then, to prove utterly ungrateful, and, while fighting on behalf of the freedom of small nationalities are we to ignore the legitimate aspirations of those under our immediate care? What better argument could be given to the Indian agitator, who by no means has ceased to exist. However, the wrong must not be considered permanent, and it is comforting to know that the Secretary for India is to take the earliest opportunity of pressing the proposal forward by all constitutional means in his power. It is unhappily not the first time that the House of Lords has shamed us in the eyes of the world, and it is difficult to convince other nations that the House of Lords does not represent Great Britain in the slightest degree, and reflects by such acts nothing but discredit upon itself.

Official and Personal

The following are staying at Government House, Mahableshwar:—

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Doran, Mr. G. Monteath, Mrs. Corbould-Warren, The Misses Simcox and Mr. Cahusac.

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Kaiser's Responsibility.

The "Madras Mail":—We do not doubt that the Kaiser and his soldiers and sailors will add greatly to their crimes before the end comes. They are desperate, and they have no scruples. We must not be surprised by any development. All the resources of Go many in applied science will be drawn upon to poison the troops of the Allies; there will be "frightfulnes" exceeding anything yet known. Belgium, we fear, will suffer very terribly when German retirement begins. At sea also we must expect utterly ruthless attacks on passenger and other vessels, though the submarines will be lucky if they get one boat in a hundred of those which sail under the flags of the Allies. There are other possibilities which we prefer not to mention. The German is capable of anything, and his leaders know that if defeated the world will have no place for them. They will exhaust their ingenuity in murder and pillage, in the use of every unlawful weapon of attack or defence. At the head of them, the Imperial criminal, as he feels the rope tightening about his neck, will not fail to urge them on. The reprobation of mankind means nothing to one who believes he has "our good old German God" as a partner, and indeed his dramatic temperament may derive some pleasure from feeling himself the most conspicuous figure in the world's eyes, even if they view him with pitiless condemnation.

England and India.

The "Indian Patriot":—Monster loans are announced and at once completed. Whatever wealth can give, whatever the strength of the arm can give, the British people are asking and are eager to lay at the disposal of their fatherland. If the expert says that more guns are needed and that work men are not able to turn out the required quality, the whole nation is roused to ask why. Is drink responsible? His Majesty the King himself is the first to set an example of total abstinence from alcohol, so that the royal determination may spread to the people. Such are the dread realities of war. And we who live far away, who watch the mighty people rapidly being thinned in their ranks by the steady drain to the field of battle, must complain that more systematic recruitment is not made in India. We insist that with three hundred millions of people, we must give more for the war than little England. And one way of encouraging recruitment in India is by throwing open commissioned ranks to Indians of respectability. Instantaneously will the whole people then leap to their height, for the chains of disability would no longer weigh down their limbs. The training given to the new army in England will raise several millions in India that will burst upon the brutes and sweep them from Europe. India is anxious that England should not take upon itself all the burden of the war. India has shoulders broadenough for a portion and a very large portion of it.

Provincial Autonomy.

The "Punjabee":—Mr. Sarma shows conclusively that judged by every test except the test of actual experience the people are fit for provincial autonomy. The steps, he suggests, for preparing the ground towards it are, first, that the Councils should be enlarged and should have an elected majority, each district contributing at least one member, and at least half the strength of the Executive Councils should derive their authority from the people. It is not necessary that the latter should be elected. We know that in the British system of government the executive is never actually elected. But there is nothing to prevent the Government from raising the number of members of the Executive Council in every Province to four, two of whom shall be Indians commanding the confidence of the none-official majority. A step like this would be distinctly advantageous even from the point of view of the administration, and would besides be clearly necessary, if the non-official maiority were made effective and if the administration were brought into something like that relation to the legislature in India that it holds in England.

Punjab Special Tribunal.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Three parties are directly concerned in this dacoity affair—the Hindu shop-keepers, who were the victims; the Mussalman outlaws who perpetrated the outrage, and the police who enquired into the matter. The Special Tribunal has fallen foul of the Hindu shop-keepers only and not noticed the other two. If the witnesses the shop-keepers produced really said what was not true, they deserved censure. But the fact of the dacoity and its commission by the Mussalman dacoits is not a myth. Yet the Tribunal spared them, apparently because the guilt of those brought before them could not be established, though the real culprits should have been made over to the police by their co-religionists. The conduct of the police was the most blameworthy of all. They sent up more than one hundred men as culprits, all of whom, however, were discharged or acquitted except three. This means that a large number of men against whom there was absolutely no or very little evidence were dragged from their homes and placed on their trial. The police were also to blame if prosecution witnesses, whose veracity they had to test, did not tell the whole truth. And yet the Special Tribunal did not deem it fit to utter even one word of condemnation for them! It is this kind of invidious distinction by a court of law which shakes the confidence of the people in the administration of justice in this country.

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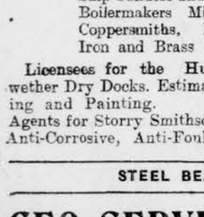

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STEEL BEAMS.

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STEEL BEAMS.

(*Continued on 6th Column.*)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

It is characteristic of the electrical engineer that he carries us readily into new spheres of utility and comfort. India, no less than other countries, requires the light and power which he alone can provide, and we have no fear that in the future he will neglect such opportunities as present themselves for the exercise of skill and enterprise. Much has been achieved in India during recent years in developing the production and utilization of electricity with a view to assisting industry and bringing into effective employment some latent resources of the country, and this notwithstanding many special difficulties.

Foremost among the factors which have militated against a more rapid development of the electrical industry in India are the practical non-existence in the country of manufacturing establishments and the consequent comparative scarcity of competent Indian engineers. Almost the whole work of developing India's resources with the aid of engineering has heretofore devolved upon men of British or European birth. There are obvious advantages for India in being able to draw upon the ability and experience of engineers who have faced and overcome many difficulties, as have British and, pre-eminently, British electrical engineers. Against this, however must be set the fact that except in certain localities, there has been exhibited so little practical interest in the development of electricity that it has become the duty of the engineer not merely to set up machinery but, as a necessary preliminary, to teach the people the advantages of the new energy and thus create a demand. To these causes may be ascribed the fact that appreciation of electrical apparatus and electrical power has been heretofore usually confined to the ports and other centres of population in which European influences are most pronounced.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The demands for electricity being so scattered and limited, and its prospects of rapid development so discouraging, no surprise need be occasioned by the absence of an electrical manufacturing industry in India. It must not be forgotten that even in a country so progressive and industrially advanced as the United Kingdom the difficulties hindering the establishment of an electrical manufacturing industry were heartbreaking to the pioneers. This having been the case in the West, it may be imagined readily how great are present difficulties in India. Repair workshops, of course, have sprung up attached to power-stations, but these exist for their own special purposes and not for the supply of goods for the market. At the same time there is no doubt that the men trained in these stations would be very useful to concerns started for purely manufacturing purposes. On the other hand, the highly qualified designers and skilled mechanics would have to be imported and their salaries would be a burden on new and struggling concerns.

Meanwhile it may be pointed out that the opportunities open to the electrical engineer lack nothing in breadth, and in India's own interests it is to be hoped that they will be utilized to the fullest extent. That the British manufacturer dominates the Indian market in respect of the supply of electrical machinery is not solely the reward of merit, though it must be admitted his difficulties have not been few. One need not recall in this connection the checks so foolishly imposed on the extended use of electricity in England, nor is it necessary to enlarge on the strong encouragement afforded to electrical manufacturers in Germany and Austria. Let it suffice to say that at present the British trader has the field to himself, and he will be wise to strengthen his foothold while he may.

IMPORTS OF MACHINERY.

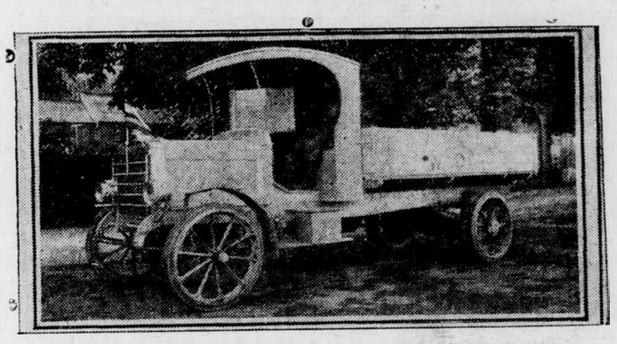
As regards imports, it may be noted that the total value of the electrical machinery, apparatus, etc., imported in 1913-14 was £1,062,000, as against £792,000 in the previous year. A very large percentage of this came from the United Kingdom. For example, of cables 91 per cent. were British, against 4 per cent. from Germany and Austria. The lowest percentage in any class was in the case of lamps, of which 68 per cent. were British and 25 per cent. German and Austrian. Telegraph apparatus for the year mentioned amounted to £6,900 (97 per cent. British) and telephone apparatus to £23,400 (92 per cent. British). From this it will be evident that the bulk of the electrical trade with India is from the United Kingdom, except in the case of lamps, as already mentioned, and fans, of which 28 per cent. came in 1913-14 from America.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties in the way, it must be recognised that the advantages of electricity for various purposes are becoming widely known in India, and that there have been extensive developments in the distribution of current for both lighting and power. This branch of the electrical industry is far more important than the manufacturing one, and, unlike the latter, is indispensable for the full industrial advancement of a country—just as railways are vital factors to industry, whether the locomotives are made locally or imported.

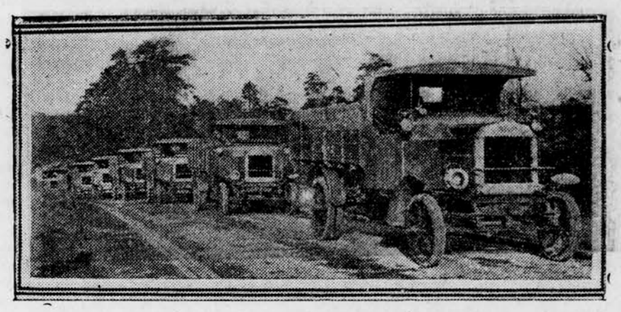
SOME POWER STATIONS.

The principal stations worked by steam power and oil engines are:—Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, 14,800 k.w.; Calcutta Tramways, 2,900 k.w.; Bombay, including tramways, 9,000 k.w.; Rangoon, including tramways, 5,400 k.w.; Madras, including tramways, 3,800 k.w.; Colombo, including tramways, 1,550 k.w.; Kolar Mines Company, 1,500 k.w.; Dacca, 900 k.w.; Delhi, including tramways, 840 k.w.; Cawnpore, including tramways, 850 k.w.; Gwalior, 700 k.w.; Lahore, 600 k.w.; Kandy, 540 k.w.; Mandalay, 520 k.w.; and Bikanir, 500 k.w. The total power of these stations amounts to about 58,000 k.w. (77,000 horse-power).

Important developments may certainly be anticipated in the near future in electric traction. A very favourable report has been prepared on the question of electrifying the more congested portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway, near Calcutta, and if the scheme is taken up it may lead to the utilisation of electric traction on other lines where the conditions are equally suitable. Electric driving is extensively adopted in Government concerns, railway workshops, and elsewhere, but has not made the headway that might be expected in jute mills. In Calcutta, however, motors aggregating 2,136 h.p. are used for jute milling, and 1,853 h.p. for jute pressing. The h.p. of the motors in this district used for other purposes is as follows; flour milling, 2,475 h.p.; printing, 1,236 h.p.; machine shops, 1,296 h.p.; pumping, 603 h.p., and lifts, 603 h.p.—"The Indiaman."



A novel war-screen for protection of drivers of motor-vehicles. It is made of 5-ply triplex glass and is bullet-proof.



A convoy of Dennis motor lorries for the Front

BEHAVIOUR OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

In a circular for tests issued by the U. S. Bureau of Standards the following facts are stated in relation to the behaviour of the films of incandescent lamps:

A normal carbon filament incandescent lamp which is operated at constant voltage increases slightly in candlepower for the first 50 hours, more or less, according to the temperature at which it is burned. A stationary period is then reached, after which there is a progressive drop in the candlepower. The initial rise in candlepower is due to a gradual decrease in the resistance of the filament, while the subsequent decrease in candlepower is due chiefly to blackening, caused by a deposit on the inside of the bulb.

This is, in general, the behaviour of all incandescent filament lamps, whether carbon, metalised carbon, tantalum or tungsten. Therefore, in order that a lamp may be useful as a photometric standard it should be carefully seasoned by a preliminary burning sufficient to bring its resistance to a steady state. In order that it may not be affected subsequently by any slight over voltage the lamp should be seasoned at a voltage somewhat higher than that at which it is to be used as a standard.

TYRE INFLATION.

Every tyre expert preaches against the under inflation of tyres, and sometimes the erroneous idea is created that a tyre cannot be pumped too hard. This is a mistaken notion, especially in the case of light cars. There must be some sensible relation between air pressure and the load carried, and the factor of comfort must not be overlooked. In our opinion, some of the inflation tables published by the tyre companies err a little on the hard side. It should be borne in mind that when the tyre has been running for some time the temperature of the air within it rises and increase the pressure.

WATER AS POWER.

If he will look towards the United States of America and investigate the many unthought of methods employed in the development of water as power, some bright Engineer of India will not only be able to evolve a new speciality but also, a line which now has practically no competition.

For years back in the U. S. even the smallest river and other flowing water bodies have been utilized for supplying, via Water Wheels, power for large flour and similar mills. Where the natural flow is not sufficiently strong for desired purposes, dams have been built so as to concentrate the resources, directing them through especially constructed sluices until the needed strength is attained.

Niagara Falls, one of the natural wonders of the world has been harnessed by these enterprising Americans to its full capacity. Along the Rapids, both sides are lined with large factories and mills entirely driven by water power, saving fortunes each year in coal and labor expense. To illustrate the thoroughness with which this departure has been developed, a plant located at Niagara generates the electricity for running the entire tram line and city lighting of a large city over 300 miles away, at considerably less cost than could be done under the usual ordinary methods in the town itself.

In India there are numerous bodies of water whose energies properly handled, instead of running waste as now, could be made useful in supplying power for large mills and factories or in creating forces that could be made use of in far removed locations as well centralized city districts. In our irrigation sections the waters that now flow by continuously to no purpose, could, without being wasted or diminished, not only be employed as a means of economically preparing the products of the land for market, i.e., for running flour and corn mills, oil seed and sugar cane crushers etc., but could also transmit power to a distance.

Operating costs by Water Power are reduced to a minimum and when it is remembered that the force is generated simply by a turn of the hand (in starting or stopping the flow) it should appeal to everyone who is now at or who can locate near the proper facilities. No skilled attention is required.

In addition to providing an economical method of generating Power, these water plans will employ machinery new to India, opening up yet another opportunity for the enterprising Engineer or for a house sufficiently progressive to grasp the opportunity.

A WOMAN'S DISGUISE.

WORKS AS A MAN IN BARROW SHIPYARD

A woman disguised as a man has been found working in the Barrow Shipyard. She had her hair cut short, and had adopted a moustache and men's clothes with overalls, and obtained work as a labourer in the time yard.

She has worked three days and her excuse is that she wanted to earn money to assist her relatives. She is a widow and in order to carry out her plans she took lodging at a lodging-house, where her identity was not discovered.

The woman has been a splendid worker, and after the usual day's work volunteered for overtime. She will probably now be found working in the shell-making department.

Owing to heavy landships on the Railway line between Payagazu and Yinmabin at and the breach between Thazi and Hlaingdet, both on the Southern Shan States Railway, through communication has been interrupted and is not likely to be restored for some days.

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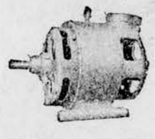

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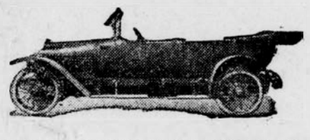

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(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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THE "PRINCIPAL" ENEMY.

AUSTRIAN CONTRIBUTION TO GERMAN PERPLEXITY

The discussion as to which nation is really Germany's "principal" enemy is becoming more and more interesting. It appears that on April 9 the "Neue Freie Presse" expressed thus Austria's chastened mood:

Russia wants to break through the Carpathians, and cannot. France wants to pierce the lines of the German Army, free her ten departments, and invade the enemy's country, and cannot. Of what use is it to continue the slaughter and the waste of blood and treasure, and to go on with the fight which cannot humble the two Empires to dust? The battles in the Carpathians and between the Moselle and the Meuse have been violent. Out of the terrible clash emerges gradually a better knowledge, which enables the nations to see what they really are.

This, remarks the "Daily News," is plainly an acknowledgement that the whole war, as initiated by Austria with aggressive designs, has been a blunder. It is clear that the organ of the Viennese bourgeoisie would be extremely glad if a draw could be declared, and things could revert to what the diplomats call *status quo ante bellum*. It is this state of mind which seems to have alarmed the Germans, because from this "better knowledge" to the seeking of a separate peace with the Allies is but one step.

GERMAN REPLY.

The first to respond was Count von Reventlow, of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," who recently came out with an article rejecting all idea of ceasing the "slaughter" until Germany's and Austria's objects had been achieved. In the course of a further article the same paper admits that there is a good deal of sympathy between Germany (of course, Germany of the Junkers) and Russia, and that Germany would not think of interfering in the domestic affairs of Russia by following the Socialist shibboleth, "Against the Tsardom." But it says:—

Those who wish to bring about good relations with Russia after the war must perceive that such relations are possible only on the condition that Russia recognises the very grave danger which attends her endeavours for expansion towards the west and south-west; and Russia will not recognise it until this danger is made clear to her by an actual change in the present situation on her western frontier.

This is the view of the Junker "whole-hoggers," but it is not shared by those who, like the Austrians, are realising more and more clearly that the Austro-German struggle on two fronts is a hopeless venture. To them a separate peace with Russia appears as a strategical necessity, the satisfaction of which is required for the more successful prosecution of the war in the West. Hence Russia has ceased for them to be the "principal" enemy, which it was at the beginning of the war; and hence the violent protests of men like Thodore Wolff who would rather make a separate peace with England and France in order to fight Russia, than come to terms with the latter in order to continue the struggle with the two Western Powers. In either case the endeavour to find the "principal" enemy is a sign of the growing "better knowledge" that Germany is fighting a losing battle in contending on two fronts.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S WILL.

PROVISIONAL VALUATION OF £2,500,000

The late Lord Rothschild left estate provisionally valued at £2,500,000. Probate of his will was granted during mail week. There are no bequests to charities. The chief provisions of the will are as follows:

To his eldest son, Lionel Walter, now second Baron Rothschild, a life annuity of £5,000, in addition to two annual amounts settled on him by testator's great-uncle, Baron Amsell Meyer Rothschild, and his uncle, Sir Antony Rothschild. He made no further provision for his eldest son.

To his wife £100,000, all his jewels and personal ornaments, his consumable stores at 148, Piccadilly, and the use of that residence for life, with remainder to his son Nathaniel Charles.

To his brothers Alfred and Leopold, £5,000 each; and £5,000 each to the children of his son Nathaniel Charles and of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Behrens.

To his daughter, Mrs. Behrens, £150,000 (reduced by codicil from £200,000 in view of the state of affairs owing to war).

BUSINESS INTEREST.

As for his interest in the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, he makes the following statement:

So far as I lawfully can or may I nominate my son Nathaniel Charles Rothschild to succeed to my share in my firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and I trust that he will devote the same attention to the business of my said firm as he has done during my lifetime, and that as the executor of this my will he will act in every way in the best interests of my said firm as well as in the best interests of his mother.

He left all his capital in the firm and accrued income due from his share to his said son, and expressed

the confident hope and belief that his surviving partners would immediately give effect to his wish to admit his said son as a partner, and he directed that if such should be the case that his son on returning from the business should make arrangements in his turn for the capital to be withdrawn so as not in any way to incommode the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and he further stated that he had no doubt that his said son would make similar arrangements in case of any child or children succeeding him (his son) to act in like manner.

He left the residue of his property to his son Nathaniel Charles Rothschild, with the request, but not creating any legal obligation in the matter, that he would keep up Tring Park as a residence for his (son's) mother during her life.

CLOSING SALE

As the business of

A. FREDOON & Co.

is to be closed, the whole Stock-in-trade will be put up for **Clearance Sale** at Reduced Rates from

Saturday 15th Instant

ESPLANADE ROAD.

TRAFFIC VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

TO BE REVISED ANNUALLY IN FEBRUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, May 15.

The Government of India have now decided that the traffic values of cotton goods fixed under Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act 1896 (2 of 1896) shall in future be revised annually in the month of February instead of as hitherto in the month of December and that the revised rates shall take effect from the 1st March each year. The Government of India, however, reserve the right to revise the valuations at any period in the event of a material fluctuation occurring in the prices of cotton goods.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

Sold by all Stores.

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN A HOUSE OF STRAW.

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

At the base of one of the Cavalry Divisions.

DEMOLISHED GERMAN ZEPPELIN.

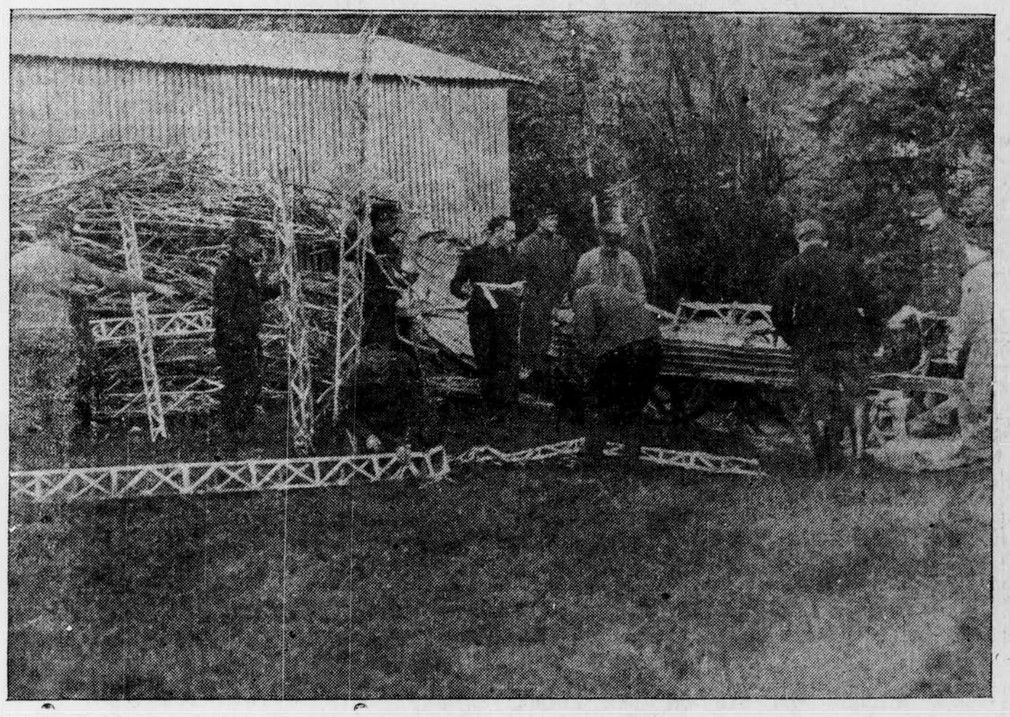

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The framwork of aluminium is being cut up by French soldiers. Pieces of this machine are now on sale in Paris as souvenirs.

CHARGED AS "ENEMY ALIEN."

ARREST OF SUBSCRIBER TO PRINCE'S FUND.

Ludwig Paul Selbach, 53, was charged at Westminster Police Court on April 17 with being an enemy alien and failing to register. He is said to have given £50 to the National Relief Fund. We was remanded without bail.

Detective-sergeant Craven said he arrested the accused at his town residence, 16, Ovington-gardens, S.W. The prisoner said he was an American citizen, born at Hamburg, and produced a document which was a declaration in July, 1900, for American citizenship. Subsequently he stated that he had been to the American Consul and had been informed that the paper was of no avail. He added that it was too late to register then.

Detective-inspecto Bedford stated that he found at Selbach's house a number of documents in German which would be the subject of inquiry. The accused was living at Ovington-gardens in very good style with a Mrs. Hamilton and witness knew that since the war,—for a period of 2 months—he had stayed at the Queen's Hotel, Eastborne, which was a prohibited area.

Dr. Cooney, defending, asked the inspector whether he was aware that the defendant was a large contributor to the patriotic funds of this country.

Inspector Bedford said that the papers found included a receipt for a £50 donation to the National Relief Fund. There were also returned paid cheques showing substantial benefactions for our wounded, etc.

Dr. Cooney.—Do you know that he has offered his large premises and grounds, Tower House, Lingfield, for a Red Cross hospital and to equip the same at this own expense

Inspector Bedford.—In the early days of August he appears to have made many offers. There is a letter from the War Office thanking him for his patriotic and generous offer of his house, etc., and informing him that the same would be registered.

Dr. Cooney said he understood the police wished a remand and he was instructed to ask for bail—he did not care what amount was fixed. The defendant was well disposed to this country and had made his home here.

Detective-inspector Bedford stated that he had very good reasons for strongly opposing bail.

Mr. Horace Smith refused to grant bail, but, with the approval of the police, allowed an application that the accused, paying all expenses, should be taken to the House of Detention in a taxi-cab instead of in the prison van. This concession was made on the statement that defendant was in indifferent health.

INVALUABLE *for your* HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

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The SAFEST *and most* RELIABLE *Remedy for*

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

MR. ARTHUR PONSONBY.

"THE BEST ANTIDOTE TO MILITARISM"

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., addressed a meeting on April 21 in the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, on some questions which may arise at the end of the war. The chief emphasis in his address was on the importance of democratic control of foreign policy.

There were people of progressive views, Mr. Ponsonby said, who held that democratic control would be dangerous. They said that the public discussion of foreign affairs would stimulate the aggressive rather than the pacific body of opinion in the nation. He did not believe that. He thought the strength of the combative instinct was overrated. The desire of the great mass of the people was for their greatest interest, which was peace; and, therefore, he believed the enlistment of the people's help would tend to peace. For one thing, the people would not be so easily aggravated by little points of diplomatic etiquette as statesmen were. The people desired increasingly not to fight the people of another nation, but to co-operat with them. We had seen notable examples of the working of this spirit even on the battlefield.

FRANK SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY.

Those who advocated democratic control of foreign affairs were accused of asking Sir Edward Grey to lay his cards on the table and so spoil his game. They asked nothing of the sort. All they asked was "What is the game?" because the stakes the Foreign Minister played with were the people's money and lives. There was no question of asking for a discovery of actual negotiations. What they wanted was frank speeches on foreign policy in the House of Commons and in the country. They wanted the sanction of Parliament for commitments which involved national obligations. No engagement with a foreign country which in any possible contingency could involve the assistance of this country by force of arms should be made without the sanction of Parliament. Treaties should not be recognised until they had received Parliamentary assent. There should be a periodical revision of treaties.

One result of giving the people power would be that the question of militarism could be tackled in the right way. Prussian militarism was undoubtedly very bad, but it was not the only form of militarism. We were not going to crush it or any other form of militarism by force of arms. The only people who could crush German militarism were the German people; and we, on our part, must be on our guard lest militarism in our own country should increase in strength. Democracy was the best antidote of militarism.

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BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.

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WAR REVELATIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FACTS AND FIGURES.

ARMY OF 720,000 IN THE FIELD.

In an important speech on April 21 the Chancellor of the Exchequer lifted a corner of the curtain that conceals the great drama now being played on the battlefields of Europe, and gave a glimpse of the magnitude of the effort put forth by Great Britain.

Here are a few of the points mentioned, after, as he frankly admitted, consultation with Lord Kitchener:—

British troops in the field 36 divisions, equal to ... 720,000 men

Number of firms employed in making munitions of war ..... 2,500 to 3,000

Taking the output of munitions of war for artillery last September at "20," which was a large increase over August, the output for succeeding months has been:—

September	20
October	90
November	90
December	156
January	186
February	256
March	388

Capital expenditure of armament firms compelled to extend their works in accordance with the Government requirements has been guaranteed by the Treasury.

As many shells were fired by the British artillery during the fortnight's operations round Neuve Chapelle as during the whole of the 2 3/4 years of the Boer War.

Lord Moulton's Committee on High Explosives has removed all anxiety as to the supply of these, and has enabled us to send large supplies to the Allies.

The demand for artillery ammunition today is nothing to that with which we shall be confronted in six weeks' time.

These startling statements were listened to intently by the House. They arose out of a debate initiated by Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Unionist member for Hereford, who moved:—

That this House, while welcoming well considered steps for increasing the mobility and efficiency of labour, is of opinion that it is urgently necessary that the resources of all firms capable of producing or of co-operating in producing munitions of war should be enlisted under a unified administration in direct touch with such firms.

SIX TIMES SIX DIVISIONS IN THE FIELD.

Mr. Lloyd George cordially approved of the motion, but saw no reason why it should be adopted. Now, for the first time, Britain had an army on a Continental scale. It had to be raised organised, officered, equipped, and provided with munitions in something like eight months of war—(cheers)—and he thought it would have been more generous to the War Office and to the marvellous work accomplished by Lord Kitchener if Mr. Hewins had expressed his recognition of that fact. (Ministerial cheers.)

He was not aware that anyone had ever recommended that our Expeditionary Force should exceed six divisions, and the Committee of Imperial Defence had always proceeded on that assumption. After eight months of war there were more than six times as many men out there, fighting for this country, fully equipped and now supplied with adequate ammunition, and every man who had dropped out had been replaced (Loud cheers.) That was one of the most magnificent pieces of organisation ever achieved. He did not believe it had ever been done before in the history of any other country. (Cheers.)

BIG EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

Another thing was that in this war more ammunition had been expended than any army ever anticipated. That was not a miscalculation which was confined to us. There was not an army in the field that ever dreamed there would be such an expenditure of ammunition as had actually taken place. He had the privilege of seeing one of the ablest French generals in the field last October, and that general told him that the surprise of this war had been the amount of artillery ammunition expended. For 79 days and nights, the general said, his men had been fighting, and up to that time the firing had gone on almost incessantly.

It was perfectly clear that the Germans also were taken by surprise, and had to change their tactics. At first they fired night and day. Afterwards, when he was there, they were firing at 11 and 4. (Loud laughter.) He made careful inquiries, and he need hardly say that he did not choose those hours for visiting the front trenches. (Laughter.) In the fortnight in and around the battle of Neuve Chapelle almost as such ammunition was spent by our artillery as during the whole two and three-quarter years of the Boer War.

Yet that ammunition had been supplied. There was a reserve at the present moment, and it was fair that the country should know the prodigious things that had been done. (Loud cheers.)

SHRAPNEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

There had been a change even in the character of the ammunition. It was assumed by every army that shrapnel was the proper shell, but experience had been that for the special purpose of this kind of siege warfare high explosive was the right thing. That was the problem which confronted the War Office, and which they had done prodigies to face. (Cheers.)

At the beginning of October the problem was realised by the French as well as by ourselves. The French, with that extraordinary resource and boldness which they had always displayed in every great emergency, organised their resources. He could not tell at present with what result, but he had not the faintest doubt they experienced the same difficulties as we had, and the Germans had. A good deal of the German shell was a failure, and that was doubtless due to the fact that they had to expand enormously their machinery for the output of ammunition. A considerable proportion of their shells were not as good as they were at the beginning of the war.

We had to consider what should be done to expand our machinery for the purpose of turning out cannon, rifles, and ammunition. Experts advised that the best method of doing it was in the first instance to extend sub-contracting. It was thought very much better that the armament firms who had got trained men accustomed to this class of work should parcel out as it were, the parts of the work which could be done even by inexperienced firms, leaving to themselves the more difficult and delicate work, and the putting together of the various parts.

The orders thus placed in England involved the employment of 2,500 to 3,000 firms in the production of munitions of war, either in the form of direct contracts or of sub-contracts. If the contracts p out had come up to time, if the ammunition and material promised had been delivered in accordance with the contract, nobody would have doubted that we should have had a sufficient supply at the pre moment. The difficulty had been that the contractors had found it impossible to come up to date, and therefore they had to adopt other mehods.

OUTPUT MULTIPLIED BY 19.

The amount of ammunition required depended on the policy adopted at the front, and when the time came for our Army to be increased the amount of ammunition required would necessarily still further increase.

In September there was a considerable increase over August. Taking the output in September at "20," for purposes of comparison in October it went up to 90. In November it was 90 again, because the new machinery laid down did not come into operation until a month later. In December it went up to 156; in January it was 186, in February 256, and March 388. (Cheers.) That meant that the output in the month of September had been multiplied 19 fold in March, and by the month of April the increase would be still greater. (Cheers.)

SUPPLIES FOR OUR ALLIES.

As to the production of high explosives, a Committee had been set up under the presidency of Lord Moulton, and the Secretary of State informed him that when the scheme drawn up by this Committee was complete the production of high explosives would be placed on a footing which would relieve us of all embarrassment and would enable us, in addition, very largely to supply our Allies. (Cheers.) He thought it was due to Lord Moulton that that should be known.

Not only were we assisting our Allies in the matter of turning out explosives, but we were assisting them in other munitions of war, and he thought it was absolutely right that we should do so. (Cheers.)

They had to face the facts, and the Government would have to make arrangements which would be useful to the small minority and useful to the country. He agreed with the hon. member absolutely that there should be no panic legislation, and he assured him the Government had most carefully considered the question so that they might take no false step. They had examined everybody who could throw any light on the subject, which was the only way to come to a rational commonsense decision.

It was no use talking about there being no more drinking than under normal conditions. There were abnormal conditions, and these were times when we must have abnormal methods of dealing with abnormal conditions. The Government approached the question with only one object in view—increasing the production of munitions of war. They would approach it when the time came from that point of view alone.

STATE FUNDS FOR NEW FACTORIES.

On the question of regulations. I agreed with Mr. Roberts that trade union regulations must be suspended only during the war. One thing had been done. In October one of the difficulties experienced was to supply ammunition. It was necessary to spend enormous sums in setting up machinery and erecting buildings. Firms in these circumstances naturally asked, "Suppose we spend a quarter of a million on buildings and setting up special machinery, and the war is over in six months—and we cannot get the machinery ready before that—what is to happen?" He gave a guarantee that whatever capital expenditure was necessary to increase the capacity of output the Government would see them idemnified against any loss. (Cheers.) The result had been that firms had taken full advantage of that.

He thought the House and the country might feel confident that as the result of what was now being done the work wou'd be adequate to the great armies which had been raised, and would enable us to give assistance to our Allies. The Government knew how momentous the issues were. They knew the perils to the Empire and the perils to human liberty; and the House of Commons might depend on it that every effort the Government could put forth would be put forth, and in addition the evidence showed that every person in the community was ready to respond to the appeal made to rally round the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

GENERAL BOTHA IN THE FIELD.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

KEEPING HIS EYE ON THE ENEMY.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY'S REPORT OF WORK DONE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Central Council of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians was held this afternoon at the Town Hall, the Hon. Dr. Devaprosad Sarvadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University presided. The report showed that 130 students of this Association had returned after finishing studies in foreign countries and one hundred of them are now employed. One hundred and eight students are in foreign countries, two of them are in Berlin. This year the Association is sending 20 students, twelve to England, seven to America and one to Japan.

Resolutions were adopted urging the Government to grant concessions in railway freights for the transport of raw materials as well as articles manufactured in India. It also requested the Government to take steps for allowing people on sea-shore to manufacture salt for home consumption, to erect buildings for the exhibition of articles manufactured in India and to encourage the growth of indigneous industries by giving preference to home-made goods.

INDIAN OPIUM.

INTER-PROVINCIAL UNIFORMITY IN PRICES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

A resolution of the Government of India is published giving particulars of enhancements made by the various local Governments in the prices of opium during the past few years in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Shanghai International Opium Commission, the object in view being to raise the price of the drug in all provinces sufficiently high to make its consumption a luxury and to ensure such uniformity in contiguous areas as to minimise the smuggling. The statement shows that in the majority of provinces a substantial enhancement of the issue prices of excise opium has been effected. In the Punjab and the N. W. Frontier Province, where other kinds of opium are consumed, a similar enhancement of the duties on such opium has also been made. Though the ideal of interprovincial uniformity in prices has not yet been attained a distinct advance has been made in this direction. The Government of India regards these results as of considerable practical importance and trusts that the general principles laid down in the orders of 1912 will continue to be borne in mind by the local Governments and administrations concerned in their future management of the excise on opium.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED GERMAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 15.

A German prisoner named Walter Close was brought to the Brigade Office, Rangoon, yesterday from the Burma Mines, Limited, Namtu, by Sergeant Bird of the Burma Police. Mr. Close claimed to be an American but was unable to prove it. He has been confined in the Infantry Lines and will be sent under escort to Ahmednagar.

"COUNTRY IN BLINKERS."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE CENSORSHIP.

At a meeting of the committee of the Brimingham Liberal Unionist Association in Brimingham on April 16 Mr. Austen Chamberlain was elected to the office of president of the Association, which his father occupied for 28 years. He entered a strong protest against the Government censorship of war news.

Mr. Chamberlain said they could not foresee exactly how they would emerge from the great crisis in which they were involved. Big things and little things would change and it might be that in the future they would find they could better serve the great cause which they wished to promote by some closer union of all the Unionist forces in the country. At the very beginning of the crisis they on their side declared a truce on all subjects of party controversy, and from that day to this they had maintained the truce in letter and in spirit, even in spite of the grievous, the incredible provocation that was offered to them—the passage of two great and profoundly controversial measures.

They had passed through eight months of war, and he would be a bold man who would lead them to hope that the struggle would be over in another eight months. The outbreak of the war found the Government and the country unprepared for the great struggle in which they were suddenly thrown, and even now each one might ask himself whether he realized all that was at stake, and how much it was incumbent upon everyone to do their share, be it big or little, in whatever way they could serve the nation. He had done more than he ever professed to be able to do, but that was not the question. The question that we had to ask ourselves was whether there was anything more than we could do that was still undone.

He did not think the Government could complain that they had not had the fullest support from the country. Never had a Government been so free from criticism, never had a Government had reposed in it such absolute confidence, never had any British Government enjoyed such free and unrestricted power. No request that they had made to Parliament had been refused, and he could not conceive any request that they might make for the successful prosecution of this war which would not be granted to them, if it complied, as he did not doubt that it would comply, with the ordinary canons of fairness and justice. If we were ready to show such confidence in them, they owed some confidence to us. If we were ready to submit to restrictions on our customary and traditional freedom such as but a few short months ago would have been unthought of, then at least where military necessity did not impose secrecy they should take us into their confidence.

A PLEA FOR MORE LIGHT.

He appealed to the Government for a little more light on what was passing. News might be good or bad, but no Government understood our people who thought that they would be good work by keeping back bad news. We had gone through bad times before, and the worse the times were the higher the spirit of our people rose. The greater the necessity shown them for exertion, the greater the exertion that they would make. He pleaded, too, that we might have some greater and fuller knowledge of the gallant and historic deeds of the regiments with which that City and the surrounding counties were associated.

He was profoundly convinced that secrecy had been, and was being carried to an extent which was detrimental to the best interests of the country. Something had happened in the Dardanelles which was fully described in the Italian papers, yet the Censorship refused to allow what was known to the rest of the world to be published inside the United Kingdom. No one wanted to give away secrets to the enemy, but if the world at large only heard of the few men who shirked or drank, while what the greab mass of the people were doing was carefully concealed, as well as the actions which had added to the imperishable laurels of the British Army, it not only failed to impress our Allies with the effort being made to bring the whole might of the Empire to bear upon the struggle, it not only gave rise to surprise and incredulity and sorrowful criticism among friendly nations abroad, but it discouraged our own people. It suppressed their energy, it clouded their enthusiasm, and failed to get the best that they could give. Any Government which tried to ride this country in blinkers would never get the best out of its mount.

He said with some knowledge, though with no official information, that considering how little any man had said to prepare them for this struggle, considering how little had been told them ever since the struggle began, the wonder was, not that our country and the Empire had not done more, but that they had acted with such unanimity and already done so much. (Cheers.)

There could be no peace, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, till Belgium was free and till she had had such compensation as could be given for the bitter, cruel wrongs that Belgian citizens had suffered. No peace could be made till France had once again liberty and the right to think, to speak, and to smile to her old province of Alsace-Lorraine. No peace could be made until heroic Serbia won the just reward of her constancy and courage. No peace could be made till Russia found satisfaction for her lands which had been ravaged, her dignity which had been trampled under foot, for the insults that had been put upon her; no peace could be signed until in the outer world satisfaction was found for the legitimate aspirations of our own fellow-citizens across the seas, in Africa and in the far Pacific. (Cheers.)

MINOR THEATRES OF WAR

OPERATIONS IN BASRA.

LORD CURZON'S COMPLAINT.

In the House of Lords on April 20 Earl Curzon of Kedleston asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he could give the House any information as to the recent fighting or present position of affairs—(1) at the head of the Persian Gulf; (2) in East Africa; (3) in the Nyasaland Protectorate; (4) in Cameroon. He said that in this country public attention was naturally concentrated upon what was happening on the battlefields of Flanders and France. About them we heard a good deal, though not so much as we might desire. It did not seem to be generally realized that the Forces of the Crown were being engaged in no fewer than seven other areas of war, and in regard to these secondary scenes of action he submitted two considerations. The first was that the men fighting there, and, in many cases, laying down their lives, were engaged in a public service not less important and patriotic, or less essential to the Empire, than the men engaged on the other side of the Channel; and secondly, that the relatives and friends of those soldiers were just as much entitled as the relatives and friends of the soldiers in France and Flanders to hear something of the fate and fortunes of those dear to them and of the general progress of events. He thought, therefore, that the impenetrable darkness which enshrouded these minor theatres of war should be lifted. Even in regard to France, when he was in that country recently he found that from the Commander-in-Chief down to the humblest soldier—and he had the opportunity of speaking to many—there was a feeling that a wholly unnecessary degree of mystery and secrecy was being observed. The newspapers of all shades of opinion showed that a sentiment was growing up of annoyance, irritation, and, he thought he might say, of exasperation that must seriously react upon the strength and position of the Government—which every one of them desired to defend to the utmost—and that must also react upon the confidence and fears of the population at large. No one asked that anything should be stated publicly in advance about our plans and preparations. What was asked for was some prompt and candid record about performances which had taken place. Such a record could do no harm or be of service to the enemy; on the contrary, it would be likely to do good as far as our own forces and people were concerned.

THE LACK OF INFORMATION.

With the exception of the operations in the Persian Gulf, in regard to which the noble marquess who led the House had been less chary of information, the people at home knew nothing of what was going on in the four theatres of war mentioned in his question. The Secretary of State for the Colonies in the course of a speech had described how his table was almost groaning under the weight of telegrams from many parts of the world recording the brilliant achievements of our troops. Unfortunately, those telegrams never seemed to get beyond the precincts of the Colonial Office. Was there any reason why the public, to whom the Government were appealing constantly for support, should not share to some extent the knowledge which was in the possession of Ministers? He believed that the best method of bringing home to the people of this country the magnitude of the effort in which they were engaged, still largely unrealized in many parts of the country, and the tremendous extent of the sacrifices which they would still be called upon to bear, was to give them information. To do this would aid in the task of supplying the greatest needs of the Army—munitions and men.

In East Africa on the outbreak of war the German forces in point of numbers, equipment, and efficiency exceeded any which we could put into the field against them in that part of the world. The war took us by surprise, but it did not surprise the enemy. Many complaints which he had received related to the withholding of information, not only on a large scale, but in regard to individuals. Cases had been brought to his notice of the relatives of officers who had been killed in action in November last receiving no information beyond the official notification of their death. Letters which had been published showed that numerous engagements had taken place in East Africa; but they did not know at the present moment whether our forces were on the defensive or the offensive, or whether the German colony was still in the possession of the Germans; and he had reason to believe that the situation of our troops there in regard to arms and equipment was serious. As to the Nyasaland Protectorate, where the situation was complicated by a native rising, nothing was known by the public in this country as to the present position of affairs or whether we had got the better of the enemy. In Cameroon the Germans were pursuing the same barbarous and desperate methods of warfare as elsewhere.

In regard to operations at the head of the Persian Gulf he elicited some information by a question which he addressed to the Leader of the House in January, and two long and important telegrams had been published showing that engagements on a large scale had taken place there, in which our forces had borne themselves with great gallantry, with a loss of no fewer than 700 casualties. Later information was desired. It was clear that the power of the Turks to assume the offensive in that region was very considerable, and apparently at present unimpaired. They seemed to have at their disposition very large numbers of men supplied with the most modern implements of war, and they appeared to have succeeded in pressing into their service the greater part of the Arab tribes in the lower part of Mesopotamia. That was a matter of extreme importance, for we had always maintained, and he had thought were still maintaining, friendly relations with the tribes in that part of the world. He would like some assurance that the activity of our forces there was not confined to defensive operations, and that their position would be made sufficiently strong to enable them to make their strength felt, and to advance if necessary.

He hardly thought that it ought to be left to a private member of either House of Parliament to elicit information upon points of such general interest as those to which he had referred. The information ought to come from the Government without pressure. He pleaded for more information, more confidence, less mystery, and less reserve. (Cheers.)

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

The Marquess of Crewe said he would endeavour to reply to the general questions raised by the noble earl, and to point concerning operations at the head of the Persian Gulf which fell within the purview of the India Office. The operations in the other parts mentioned, except those in which the South African Government were engaged, were under the control of the War Office, and on behalf of that Department Lord Lucas would reply. He knew that the general question concerning information had aroused not a little public interest. The noble earl on a former occasion had spoken of the hardship inflicted upon the relatives of those who lost their lives in the war in not receiving more official information. The procedure followed in regard to lives lost in those parts of the world to which the noble earl had directed attention was precisely the same as that adopted in regard to similar losses at the front in Europe. Care was taken that no loss of a life was published in any casualty list until the relatives had been informed, and he believed that they received also an expression of regret from the King and from the Secretary for War. It had never been regarded as within the province of a Department to supply the relatives of those who were killed with information as to the circumstances in which their lives were lost. No more was known in the India Office concerning individual cases than had been communicated to the relatives. He did not believe that in any case information in the possession of that Department concerning individual cases had been withheld.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES' VIEW.

On the general question of information as to military operations, it was not the view of the military authorities that newspaper correspondents should accompany the forces and carry on their calling even under a censorship. So far as he knew no newspaper correspondent was accompanying the forces in the Persian Gulf; and such newspaper reports of the operations in Europe as had been published had been published under the closest possible restrictions. The noble earl was under the impression that, while the military authorities, generally, agreed that knowledge concerning possible future operations must be carefully withheld, there was no reason why prompt and candid accounts of past operations should not be given. The general view that had obtained during this campaign was that no detailed account of any military operations ought to be given until the dispatch of the Commander-in-Chief covering the particular operations had been received and published in the "London Gazette," and that after that some further latitude might be allowed for the publication of the names of the particular units engaged and in some cases of individual officers and men. Every objection that had been taken to the publication of accounts of military operations had been purely a military objection. A comparison of our accounts with the accounts of events published by our Allies would show that a very similar rule obtained with them. He was inclined to believe from a study of such French newspapers as he had read that the information given to the public in France was somewhat less than was given in this country, and he was given to understand that the same thing held good of Russia.

THE NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS.

There had been some misapprehension in the public mind as to the operations in the Persian Gulf and the purpose for which we went into Mesopotamia. The noble earl had been good enough to express his approval of the course taken in the early stages of these operations by limiting them in the first place to Basra and afterwards to Kurna without attempting to advance further in the direction of Baghdad. That was certainly at the time the wisest course to adopt, and everything that had happened since had confirmed that view. The Government had never been under any illusion as to the possibility that the Turks might bring forces of very considerable magnitude to the scene of operations in that region. The Turks sent a considerable force to the Caucasus and sustained a rebuff there, and they sent a considerable force to Syria for the purpose of attacking Egypt, and sustained a considerable reverse, but after allowance had been made for these forces and others concentrated about Constantinople, it would be seen that from the whole Turkish Army a considerable balance was left over for operations in Baghdad and the neighbourhood. The Government were under no delusion upon that point and expected that sooner or later an attack in great force would be made upon our forces in Mesopotamia. It was for that reason that they took steps to strengthen our position by dispatching more troops from India and Egypt. It was no light matter for India to send so fine and considerable a force to Europe, to send a force for the defence of Egypt; to send a force to aid as a garrison in East Africa, and in addition to send this large army corps, as it was now, to the Persian Gulf. The successful operations did great credit to the Commander-in-Chief and to the officers and men. The enemy they had to encounter proved to be well trained, thoroughly understanding the art of entrenchment, and bearing themselves with great determination when attacked.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS.

The previous night he had received a telegram, the substance of which he would read to the House. The operations were largely of an amphibious character. A considerable part of the country where they had been carried on was flooded, and there were, he understood, a number of water channels on which small armed craft could be moved. It was possible, therefore, to institute something in the nature of a naval blockade on a small scale in conjunction with the military operations, which were thereby made specially interesting. Sir John Nixon, the general who was now commanding there, said that he could do nothing on the 16th, owing to the heavy weather. Then they proceeded to a place called Ghubbashiyaah, which was found to be deserted. The blockade fired some rounds on groups of men and baggage. On the morning of the 18th the blockade, that was, six gunboats and armed rafts, observed our cavalry at Lakhialah, which place had been previously abandoned by the enemy. It was reported to have been strongly entrenched. It was found impossible to follow up the enemy by water beyond Ghubbashiyaah. Then Sir John Nixon stated the orders for reconnoitring from the water channels. The General Officer Commanding at Shaiba reported that from personal observation he estimated the enemy's casualties on the 14th at no less than 2,500. He found the enemy's trenches so well concealed as to be invisible from 40 yards. A reconnaissance was made by water on the 18th from Khurna towards the east. Nothing fresh was reported from there or from Ahwaz. Dealing with the operations in the neighbourhood of the Karun River and in connexion with the defence of the oilfields, Lord Crewe emphasized the importance of the fact that an invasion of Persian territory by a Turkish force had taken place. We had, of course, a most direct interest in the oilfields and in the immunity of the pipe lines. The force which was there was, he hoped, sufficient not merely completely to repel but to defeat and if necessary to pursue any attacking force of Turks.

ATTITUDE OF THE ARABS.

A considerable number of Arabs had joined the Turks in the attacks. At the battle of Shaiba, where there were certainly not less than 10,000 Turkish troops engaged, probably approaching the same number of Arabs took part in the operations. It had been perhaps somewhat too hastily assumed at first that all Arabs, when Turkey joined the Germans, would take part in breaking the Turkish yoke. Of some Arabs, particularly many of the desert tribes, that was no doubt true. How far it applied to the more sedentary Arabs, who, he took it, supplied the Arab forces now operating, it was not so easy to say. It was reasonable to suppose that probably a considerable number had proved willing to join Turkey now because they had had it dinned into their ears that Islam was being attacked. Some of them might even believe the amazing stories that were told about the conversion to Islam of eminent Germans, including the Emperor himself. On the other hand, one would think that there must be a considerable number of Arabs who could not be thus affected, and were rather keeping their eyes on Persia than on Turkey. The reports he had received from time to time seemed to have pointed at intervals to the existence of considerable dissatisfaction and dissension among the Arabs and between them and the Turks, and he thought it might be hoped that as the campaign pro eded and the Turks received, as he hoped they would, some more lessons of the same kind which they had received at Shaiba, there would be less temptation to the Arabs to co-operate with them, and they would perhaps fall away. So far as they were engaged in cultivation, it was reasonable to expect that they would desire to return to their lands.

INDIAN PILGRIMS TO THE ABBEY.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

In the second week of April three parties of wounded Indian soldiers, two of them Hindus and the other Mahomedans, came to London from the Indian depot at New Milford for the day's trip arranged by the military authorities at the India Office. On April 21 a similar visit was paid by a party of Mahomedans, and another party came on April 22.

Each of these parties has been personally conducted by General J. A. Barlow, and in one particular the programme of sight-seeing has been extended. After spending an hour and a quarter at the Tower of London, and shorter periods at St. Paul's and the Houses of Parliament the men go to Westminster Abbey, and spend half an hour there. This is in accordance with their earnest request for opportunity to see the hallowed place of the Coronation of their King-Emperor and the Throne on which he was seated at the great solemnization. The tour of the Abbey is followed by the sight of Buckingham Palace and a visit to the Royal mews. Dinner is served at 21, Cromwell-road, the Indian centre, in the afternoon, and the men leave soon after for New Milford. A contribution of £50 towards the cost of these visits has been made by the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee, of which Lord Cheylesmore is president.

The bi-weekly vernacular war news sheet for the Indian soldiers, both in hospitals and at the front, the "Akbar-i-Jung," is to be made more attractive by the inclusion of illustrations from the "Daily Graphic."

The Indian Field Ambulance Corps, which is mainly composed of Indian students, is not to be further recruited, as ample provision for this class of work is now made by the field hospitals sent to France and this country by the Government of India.

Sir Walter Lawrence, the War Office Commissioner for Indian Hospitals, has been in France for some days past arranging for the transfer of the base Indian hospital there from Rouen to Marseilles.

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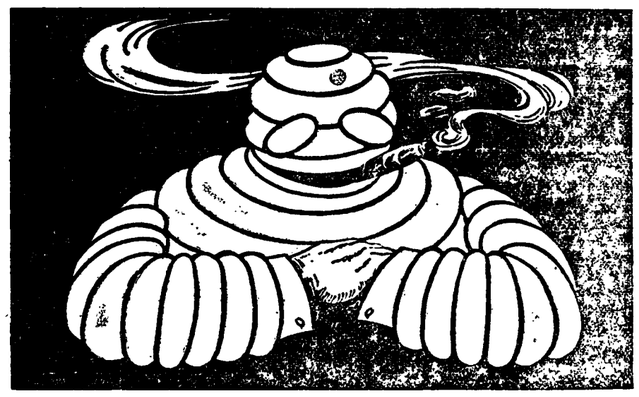

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WHAT THE GERMANS WERE TOLD.

WORSHIP OF STRENGTH—THE RELIGION

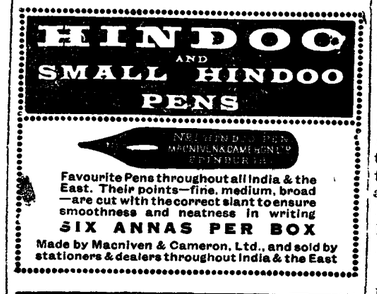
"Public Opinion in Germany" is the subject of an article by an anonymous author in "Le Correspondent" of February 25th. In it the writer has endeavoured to place himself in the position of the German people, and to see their point of view. Starting with the days previous to the declaration of war, the Germans are shown us—that is to say, the ordinary bourgeois, not of course the official and governing class—as quite unprepared for the tempest which broke out in the last days of July They were unprepared, and a large portion of the inhabitants viewed the prospect of war with apprehension, not to say dislike. However, as the author points out, and gives numerous quotations from newspapers and official documents to prove, the people were left entirely in the dark as to the true march of events, the newspapers only giving them what it was considered good for them to know. Thus, although the Austrian ultimatum was made known, the Serbian reply was never published, only the Austrian statement that it was unsatisfactory Russia, it was announced, violated the German frontiers, and mobilised her entire army, long before Germany declared war; the same was said of the French. With England they went to great trouble to hide the cause of her intervention—*i.e.*, Belgium—and showed her as a traitor, who, after announcing her neutrality, waited until Germany was attacked on every side, when she also turned on her. No wonder that the German people reserve their greatest hatred for Britain! Therefore, from disliking the war, public opinion veered round strongly in its favour.

After the marvellous victory of the German arms from Liege to Paris popular enthusiasm rose to fever-pitch, and those who at first had doubted could do so no longer. Scientists and professors commenced in essays and lectures to inform the world what victorious Germany would do with regard to the conquered countries; they were to be organised, for, as the author points out, organisation is in the very bones of the German people, together with discipline. From their childhood they are brought up to conform to rules and to obey regulations, therefore they prove much easier metal for organisers to mould into well-planned shapes than are the people of other countries, who have been allowed more freedom of action and thought and therefore act separately and individually and not in well-organised groups. Germany, however, in her jubilant plans made in the joy of victory did not make any allowances for the different characteristics of other countries, and was going to mould them all on the model of Germany and one day they would rise up and bless their benefactor, who, in exchange for their individuality, gave them a wonderfully organised machine.

Then, again, the worship of strength is the religion of the whole empire; in everything one finds that love of the "kolossal," that admiration for strength and size, be it a Berlin restaurant with its accommodation for 4,000 persons, or the Hamburg-American lines with its 50,000 tons. In the same way they have an intense admiration for Napoleon and for the colossal brutality and cynicism of Birmarck.

The writer, as do so many others, impresses on us the fact that, although the German people have been growing depressed since the battle of the Marne, the war is still being waged outside their frontiers, and until the Allies can drive the attack home into Germany it will be a very long time before the docile German begins to doubt the all-powerful organisation which has made him its own. The Allies must have courage and patience and work hard for a military victory, which is the only rapid means of ending the war.

In the course of a lecture on Friday night on The War before the Y. M. C. A., Col. E. C. Oglivie R.E., in Bangalore City likened Germany to a ferocious tiger which has been surrounded by bands of men with swords and clubs. Every now and then she dashes out and makes furious attack killing and wounding but they stand firm and beat her back and then close in clearing up the patches of jungle and narrowing the circle. Some of the men will perhaps say "Oh let the poor animal go she has been badly beaten and wounded and has had good lesson." Do you think if they let her go she would change her nature? She might run away and hide till her wounds were healed but then she would come back and prey upon the unfortunate men with more cunning than before. The only way is to close steadily in on her until she is destroyed or allows herself to be caged up.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UTOPIA OR HELL?

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE PACIFISTS.

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt often discuss what he would have done if he had been President during the war instead of Dr. Wilson, observes "The Times." We shall never know, but in "America and the World War," a collection of articles which have appeared in American publications he leaves us in no doubt as to what he thinks of what President Wilson has done:—

"A policy of blood and iron is sometimes very wicked; but it rarely does as much harm, and never excites as much derision, as a policy of milk and water—and it comes dangerously near flattery to call the foreign policy of the United States under President Wilson and Mr. Bryan merely one of milk and water. Strength at least commands respect; whereas the prattling feebleness that dares not rebuke any concrete wrong, and whose proposals for right are marked by sheer fatuity, is fit only to excite weeping among angels and among men the bitter laughter of scorn."

Thus the ex-President, to the joy of his adherents, and he says the same kind of thing, though less rhetorically, several times. Stripped of a mass of talk, perhaps inevitable in view of the manner of presentation of the subject, his argument which will be familiar to students of his speeches, runs as follows:—

"National promises, made in treaties, Hague conventions and the like, are like the promises of individuals. The sole value of the promise comes in the performance. In every serious crisis the present Hague conventions and the peace and arbitration and neutrality treaties of the existing type have proved not to be worth the paper on which they were written. This is because no method was provided of securing their enforcement, of putting force behind the pledge. . . . From the international stand-point the essential thing to do is effectively to put the combined power of civilization back of the collective purpose of civilization to secure justice. This can be achieved only by a world league for the peace of righteousness, which would guarantee to enforce by the combined strength of all the nations the decrees of a competent and impartial Court against any recalcitrant and offending nation."

Such a league for peace, Mr. Roosevelt admits, is not now in sight. Pending its formation, it is the duty of every free and liberty-loving nation "to keep itself in such a state of efficient preparedness as to be able to defend by its own strength both its honour and its vital interest." The United States should immediately strengthen its navy, "at present in wretched shape," and introduce general military training of the Swiss pattern—and so forth; we are not concerned for the moment with this propaganda.

Mr. Roosevelt is under no illusions as to the difficulty of applying to international affairs the principles of the "posse comitatus." It may be Utopian, but he believes it to be a realizable Utopia. The alternative is that which Sherman—and others—have described as Hell. It postulates good faith on the part of the nations which are willing to try it. Excepting matters involving a nation's honour and vital interest—and "each nation should be guaranteed against having any of these specified rights infringed upon"—all disputes arising between these nations should be settled by a court, and the nations should severally guarantee to use their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal. "Under such conditions Belgium would be safe from any attack such as that made by Germany."

It is not easy, at the present moment, to know exactly what Mr. Roosevelt means by "should." Meanwhile, we are cordially with him in his contempt of the "ultra-pacifists," whose activities "have amounted to precisely and exactly nothing in advancing the cause of peace." It is interesting to learn that, in his opinion, any American city, in the event of invasion, should accept destruction rather than pay ransom.

THE BI-LINGUAL TOMMY.

A LAPSE INTO HINDUSTANI.

Continental wars have always coloured our language, and it is an interesting speculation as to how many of the phrases Tommy has caught "somewhere in France" will predominate in the people's speech after the war, says the "Westminster Gazette." "Ah wee," his favourite standby when gesticulation fails, must already have reached the other (i.e., British) side of the Manche. "Promenade," "ne compree," and "finny" (this last representing all tenses and inflexions of "finir") will run it close as catch-phrases. Lest injustice be done it should be put on record that pronunciation in the Expeditionary Force is quite at a high level. Such un-English phrases as "Combien" and "quatre sous" are often quite excellently reproduced in the shops.

Army phrases, of course, will also be very much the fashion for some time to come. Mealtimes are the great occasions for these, and it is well for the ignorant to know the translations of such Army Hindustani as "posee," "rooty," and "pawnee." They are respectively jam, bread, and water. "Fromarge" and "burr" are more modern (possibly recognisable) terms, and are again the outcome of the campaign. When one "gets the wind up" and "cribs" one is angry and plaintive; but good temper returns when a "cushy time" comes. These things will be expected of the knowledgeable when the most democratic army in British history returns to the labours of peace times.

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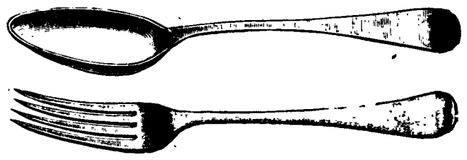

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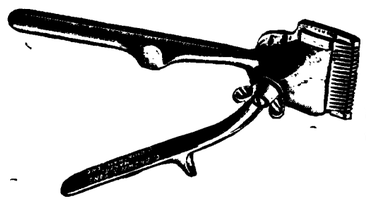

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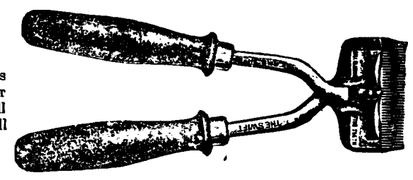

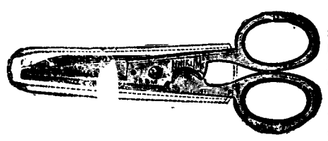

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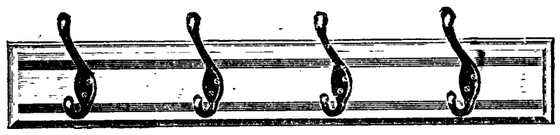

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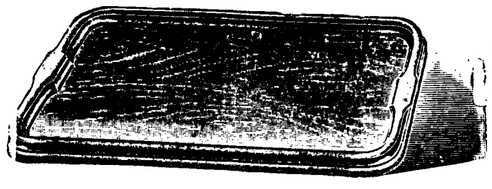

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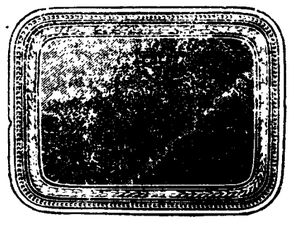

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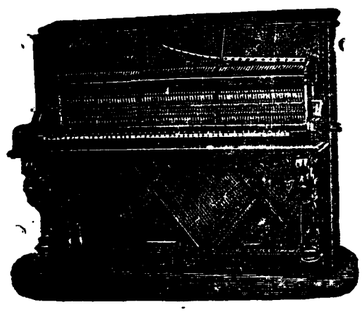

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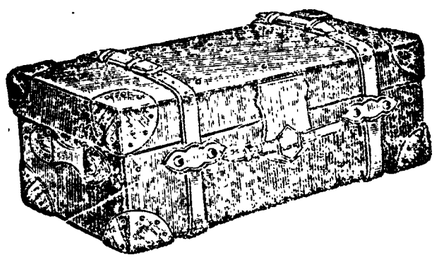

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